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HOMOEOPATHIC

DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN.

BY

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SURGEON

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DIRECTIONS FOR THE REGIMENT OF THE SICK DURING HOMOEOPATHIC TREATMENT.

THE needful dietetic observances during Homœopathic treatment, are comprehended under the following general rule, viz.:—The patient should abstain from the use of every thing of a medicinal nature, and should partake of light, digestible food, to satisfy hunger, and of such drink as nature requires to allay thirst. Agreeable to this rule, the aliment may be classified under the following subdivisions :—

I. ALIMENT ALLOWED.

I. In acute diseases the appetite is mostly impaired and only the lightest and most simple kinds of nutriment are proper ; but in these cases nature herself usually dictates the needful abstinence and the patient is allowed :

Pure water in preference to all other drinks ; toast water, or water with the addition of sugar, raspberry or strawberry syrup. Barley-water, rice-water, thin oatmeal gruel, panada, gum Arabic water, whey, milk and water, preparations of arrow root, sago and tapioca, without any other seasoning than a little salt and loaf sugar, or one of the syrups mentioned.

Most kinds of ripe succulent fruits possessing little or no acidity, fresh or prepared by cooking, and eaten in moderate quantities at a time ; as grapes, melons, dried fruits, figs, raisins, prunes, dried currants, apples, peaches, strawberries, raspberries, and sweet cherries ; but no fruit whatever should be used in cases of colic or diarrhœa.

II. After the more violent symptoms of acute disease have subsided, and the appetite calls for more substantial food, or in most chronic diseases, a wider range may be taken in the choice of aliment, and in such cases the following articles in addition to those already enumerated are allowed, viz. :

All kinds of light bread and biscuit not containing potash,

soda, or other similar ingredients, and not too fresh ; cakes composed of meal, eggs, sugar, and a little butter ; buckwheat cakes not raised with fermenting powders ; light puddings and dumplings of wheat, Indian meal, rice, oatmeal or bread, without wines, spices, or rich sauces, hominy, Indian mush, rye mush, groats, pearl barley.

Potatoes, turnips, carrots, spinach, cabbage, cauliflower, asparagus, green or dried peas or beans ; (but these vegetables should not be used in colic or diarrhoea.)

Milk, not too recent from the cow, butter-milk, boiled milk, cocoa boiled with milk or water, pure plain chocolate, weak black tea.

Butter, free from any rancid or unusual taste, cream, mild cheese, curds and other simple preparations of milk, plain custards.

Raw or soft boiled eggs and egg tea, except in diarrhoea.

Soups and broths of animal and vegetable substances elsewhere permitted, seasoned with a little salt only ; beef tea, chicken water (the flesh being boiled at least for half an hour).

Chickens, pigeons, turkeys, venison, and other wild game.

Beef, mutton, the lean part of ham, neats' tongues.

Fresh scale fish, except salmon.

Salt, sugar, ice creams with the syrup of strawberries and that of other allowed fruits, and not flavoured with aromatics.

II. ALIMENT STRICTLY FORBIDDEN.

Old smoked salt meat, salted fish, veal, geese, ducks, the liver, heart, lungs, or tripe of animals.

Rancid butter, old strong cheese, lard, fat pork, turtles, terrapins, oysters raw or cooked, hard boiled eggs, omelets.

Fish without scales, as catfish and eels ; lobsters, crabs, clams, and soups prepared from them.

All kinds of nuts. Coffee and green tea.

Food prepared from blood, and much animal fat.

Veal cutlets ; all kinds of sausages, particularly such as are smoked.

The flesh of all young animals.

All soups highly seasoned, saucées, drawn butter, pepper-pot.

Cakes prepared with much fat or aromatics.

All kinds of coloured confectionery, pastry, honey, (Coloured toys if the colours be not fixed, are on all occasions to be withheld from children.)

Cider, vinegar, salads or cucumbers prepared with it ; sauer-kraut, pickles.

Artichokes, pickles prepared from spices, or greened with copper ; catsups, parsnips, celery, horse-radish, garlic, raw or pickled onions, all kinds of pepper, sweet oil, mustard, saffron, nutmeg, ginger, lemon or orange-peel, vanilla, laurel leaves, bitter almonds, peach kernels or peach leaves, cloves, cinnamon, alspice, coriander, fennel or aniseed, marjoram, sage, thyme, spiced chocolate, mushrooms, tomatoes, beets, radishes, boiled or roasted unripe Indian corn.

All kinds of distilled and fermented liquors, lemonade, and drinks prepared from acids.

All natural and artificial mineral waters.

Wine vinegar, beer vinegar, adulterated vinegar and diluted mineral acids.

N O T E S .

Should any of the allowed articles of diet disagree with the patient on account of some constitutional peculiarity, or the nature of his disease, they should be avoided by him, though perfectly wholesome for others.

The patient should not overload his stomach, nor oppress it with various or incongruous dishes. The demands of the appetite for solids are to be satisfied at stated and not too frequent periods, and at no other time. Regularity in the time of eating is of importance.

The diet of children at the breast should not be changed during their sickness, but in such cases, that of the mother should be regulated according to the preceding rules.

With the view of guarding against every extraneous influence calculated to disturb the due effect of homœopathic remedies, every article of diet and every medicine ought to be avoided ; not only all medicines pro-

cured at the shops, and all such as are empirical, but every description of domestic medicines, as all manner of herb teas, syrups, medicated poultices and irritating or medicinal substances applied to the skin.

Blood letting by the lancet, or by leeches and cups, and laxative injections, except those of lukewarm water, are likewise forbidden.

All perfume, particularly musk, hartshorn, camphor, Cologne water, eau de Luce, or other aromatic waters, flowers used for their odour, cosmetics and tooth powders must be avoided.

The cure is disturbed by hot baths, or baths impregnated with herbs sulphur, and other medicaments.

Linen, cotton, or leather worn next to the skin is preferable to wool-lens.

When the nature of his malady will permit, the patient should use moderate exercise in the open air for an hour or more every day, and his chamber should be subject to daily ventilation.

Other things being equal, a good moral regimen places the patient in the most favourable condition for recovery.

Labour which diverts the mind, while it exercises the body, should be daily used in chronic diseases, as far as the strength will conveniently permit.

For about half an hour after taking the medicine, the patient should abstain from eating or drinking, the use of tobacco, and if possible, from much mental or bodily exertion. The medicines are to be kept in a clean, dry, and cool place, free from odours.

LIST OF REMEDIES
CONTAINED IN THIS VOLUME,
WITH
THEIR ANTIDOTES.

REMEDIES.	ANTIDOTES.
1. Acidum muriaticum,	- Camphor.
2. Acidum nitricum, -	- Mercurius solubilis.
3. Acidum phosphoricum,	- Camphor.
4. Aconite, - - -	- Vinegar.
5. Agaricus, - - -	- Coffea.
6. Alumina, - - -	- Bryonia.
7. Antimonium crudum,	- Hepar sulphuris.
8. Arnica, - - -	- Camphor.
9. Arsenicum, - - -	- Cinchona, Ipecacuanha.
10. Aurum, - - -	- China.
11. Baryta carbonica	- Camphor.
12. Belladonna, - - -	- Coffea.
13. Bichromate of potash,	
14. Borax,	
15. Bryonia, - - -	- Rhus.
16. Calcarea acetata, -	- Acidum nitricum.
17. Calcarea carbonica -	- Acidum nitricum.
18. Calendula officinalis,	

REMEDIES.	ANTIDOTES.
19. Camphor, - - - - -	Opium.
20. Cantharides, - - - - -	Camphor.
21. Capsicum,	
22. Carbo vegetabilis, - - - - -	Camphor.
23. Carbo animalis,	
24. Causticum, - - - - -	Coffea.
25. Chamomilla, - - - - -	"
26. Cicuta, - - - - -	Arnica.
27. Cina	
28. Cinchona or china, - - - - -	Arsenic.
29. Coccus, - - - - -	Camphor.
30. Coffea, - - - - -	Nux vomica.
31. Colocynthis, - - - - -	Coffea.
32. Conium, - - - - -	"
33. Crocus,	
34. Cuprum, - - - - -	Ipecacuanha.
35. Cyclamen,	
36. Digitalis, - - - - -	Opium.
37. Drosera, - - - - -	Camphor.
38. Dulcamara,	
39. Euphorbium,	
40. Euphrasia,	
41. Ferrum aceticum, or Acetate of Iron,	
42. Ferrum metallicum, - - - - -	China.
43. Ferrum muriaticum,	
44. Filix mas, - - - - -	Camphor.
45. Graphites,	
46. Hellebore, - - - - -	Camphor.
47. Hepar sulphuris, - - - - -	Vinegar.
48. Hydrophobin,	
49. Hyoscyamus, - - - - -	Belladonna.
50. Ignatia, - - - - -	Camphor.

REMEDIES.

ANTIDOTES.

51. Ipecacuanha,	-	-	-	Arsenic.
52. Jalappa,				
53. Kali carbonicum,	-	-	-	Camphor.
54. Lachesis,	-	-	-	Arsenic.
55. Ledum palustre,	-	-	-	Camphor.
56. Lycopodium,				
57. Magnesia carbonica,				
58. Magnesia muriatica,				
59. Mercurius solubilis,	-	-	-	Carbo vegetabilis & sulphur.
60. Mezereum or Daphne,				
61. Natrum muriaticum,				
62. Nux vomica,	-	-	-	Camphor.
63. Opium	-	-	-	"
64. Petroleum,				
65. Phosphorus,	-	-	-	Camphor.
66. Platina,	-	-	-	Pulsatilla.
67. Plumbum,				
68. Psoricum,				
69. Pulsatilla,	-	-	-	Nux vomica.
70. Rhcum,	-	-	-	Camphora.
71. Rhus,	-	-	-	Bryonia.
72. Ruta,	-	-	-	Camphor.
73. Sabadilla,	-	-	-	"
74. Sabina,	-	-	-	"
75. Sambucus	-	-	-	"
76. Secale cornutum,	-	-	-	Solanum nigrum.
77. Sepia,	-	-	-	Aconite.
78. Silicea,	-	-	-	Hepar sulphuris.
79. Spigelia,	-	-	-	Camphor.
80. Spongia,	-	-	-	"
81. Stannum,	-	-	-	Pulsatilla.
82. Staphysagria,	-	-	-	Camphor.
83. Stramonium,	-	-	-	Vinegar, Belladonna.

REMEDIES.

ANTIDOTES.

84. Sulphur,	-	-	-	-	Mercurius solubilis, China.
85. Symphytum,					
86. Taraxacum,					
87. Tartar emetic,	-	-	-	-	Ipecacuanha.
88. Teucrium,	-	-	-	-	Camphor.
89. Thuya,	-	-	-	-	"
90. Urtica urens,					
91. Vaccinin,					
92. Variolin,					
93. Zincum.					

P R E F A C E.

Every homœopathic physician who loves his art, and feels an interest in its success, should say something popular on its subject to his friends and the public generally; for this is an excellent and a very sure means of enlisting common sense in behalf of the homœopathic healing art. The reasonableness of the fundamental principle of homœopathy is so evident to the "*poor in spirit*," our mode of prescribing is so much superior to the common method, and so much more elegant and pleasant, that the common sense of the public may be safely appealed to, to sit in judgment between us and our opponents. It is true the public generally cannot be expected to have a full perception of the principles of our art, and the modus operandi of our drugs, but they have sense enough to know what is best for their welfare and convenience, and to judge a doctrine by its results. "*Ye shall know them by their fruits:*" "*Do men gather grapes of thorns, and figs of thistles?*" Who would not rather give his child a few pellets of Hepar Sulphuris, Spongia, Bichromate of Potash, etc., to have it cured of Croup, than to have it bled, purged, crammed full of energetics, and to have its skin

blistered by vesicatories? Or who would not rather be cured of Pleuritis or Pneumonia in two or three days by taking a few pleasant harmless pellets of Aconite, Bryonia, Belladonna, etc., than by submitting to all the tortures of the regular treatment for three times the length of time required by the homœopathic practice? The obstinacy and blindness of the pretended "regular" physicians are truly wonderful; they all have it in their power to shorten the sufferings of their patients by treating them homœopathically, and yet there is not one of them who would only condescend to look into Hahnemann's *Materia Medica*,* much less to call upon those who have studied it, and would be glad to inform their dissenting brother practitioners of the treatment to be pursued in particular cases, and to gradually initiate them into the principles of our art. There seems to be a gulf between the homœopathic and allopathic practitioners which can never be filled; there can be no intellectual fellowship between those two classes of men and nothing is left to the homœopathic physicians except to appeal to the common sense of the public, and the brilliant results of their practice.

The little volume which is here offered to the public makes no pretensions; it is simply intended, together with its kindred publications, to enable families to prescribe without the aid of a physician, in or-

* Hahnemann's *Materia Medica* and *Chronic Diseases*, 9 volumes; translated by Charles J. Hempel, and published and for sale by Wm. Radde, 322 Broadway.

dinary cases ; this can be done much more easily in our practice than in any other ; we never use any violent remedies ; blistering, vomiting, bleeding are not required in homœopathic treatment : our remedies are administered internally in the manner which will be described in the next paragraph.

The administration of the drugs is entirely left to the discretion of the physician, and it is difficult to establish general rules in regard to it. The following hints, however, will be found sufficient to guide those who prescribe for themselves :—

To allay high fever, we always give *Aconite*, dissolving 10 or 12 pellets in three quarters of a tumblerful of water, and giving a good teaspoonful of the solution every half hour, or, in violent cases, every fifteen minutes, until the fever begins to abate : as soon as this takes place, the medicine is continued at longer intervals, every hour, or every two hours, and finally stopped altogether, unless the use of the *Aconite* be required by other symptoms.

When the fever is accompanied with derangement of other parts of the system, head, liver, bowels, etc., the *Aconite* has to be given in alternation with the drug which is indicated for the other symptoms, the *Aconite* being discontinued as soon as the fever disappears, and the other drug being continued alone.

In violent diseases, such as cholera morbus, spasms, convulsions, violent colic, the medicine may be repeated every 15 minutes, giving two or three pellets at a dose dry upon the tongue, until relief is obtained,

in which case the medicine should be administered at longer intervals. In inflammations, such as pleuritis, pneumonia, etc., the medicine should be given in water, 10 or 12 pellets in three quarters of a tumblerful of water, and should be repeated every hour, until the vehemence of the symptoms diminishes. In chronic maladies the medicine should be repeated every day, or every two days. It is thought expedient to give certain medicines, such as Belladonna, Pulsatilla, Digitalis, in the morning ; and certain others, such as Nux vom., Mercury, etc., in the evening ; in acute attacks this rule cannot apply ; in chronic cases the rule is to ascertain in the first place at what period of the day or night the disease is most violent ; if it be most violent in the night, then take the medicine in the morning ; if the disease be most violent in the day then take the medicine in the evening.

It will be seen that in this little volume the pellets are recommended exclusively. But inasmuch as many persons may wish to use tinctures and triturations instead of the pellets, they may proceed in this manner : dissolve one drop of the tincture, or as much of the trituration as will cover one-third of the blade of a penknife in a tumbler full of water, shaking the solution from one tumbler into another backward and forward sixteen or twenty times, which ought likewise to be done with the pellets, and taking a tablespoonful, or in the case of children, a teaspoonful of the solution as often as is recommended for the pellets.

Homœopathic drugs have now been potentialized up to the 200th and many of them up to the 300th, 400th, 500th, etc., until the 2000th potency; these high potencies may be had of Mr. Radde, 322 Broadway, in complete collections, or small cases containing the most important of those remedies, or also single vials. It seems almost incredible that such high potencies should act; but I can assure the reader that in cases where they are well chosen, they do act sometimes with astonishing power and rapidity. The layman may consider it a rule that they are only suitable to persons who are easily influenced by medicine. Two or three of those pellets correspond to a drop of the tincture, or ten or twelve pellets of the ordinary potencies.

Suppose now the medicine is given, one of four things must necessarily take place. Either the symptoms disappear and the patient recovers, or they become worse, or new symptoms set in, or else things remain in *statu quo*. What then is to be done?

If the patient improve, the medicine is discontinued as long as the improvement lasts; as soon as it stops, and the symptoms are still the same but weaker, the same medicine is given again, but at longer intervals than at first; if the symptoms are essentially modified, or if new symptoms set in with the improvement, a new remedy must be given in accordance with the symptoms, at longer intervals.

If the symptoms are worse, then it ought to be ascertained whether this is owing to a natural increase of the disease, or whether it is the medicine that has produced this exacerbation of the symptoms. In the former case the medicine had either been badly chosen, or if chosen in accordance with the symptoms, the potency was not adapted to the susceptibility of the patient and a lower potency ought to be substituted in the place of the former, and given to the patient. If it is the medicine that has produced the exacerbation, in this case the medicine should be discontinued until the exacerbation has passed away. Sometimes the patient gets entirely well after such an exacerbation; or he gets only much better, in which case the same medicine may be given again, but less of it; for instance, instead of dissolving 10 or 12 pellets, take only 2 or 3; and instead of one drop of the tincture in a tumblerful of water, take a tablespoonful of that first solution, and mix it again with a tumblerful of fresh water, giving a tablespoonful of this second solution at longer intervals than the one which had produced the exacerbation. A medicinal exacerbation may be distinguished from a natural one by the sudden increase in the violence of the symptoms.

If the exacerbation is very violent, antidote the drug before continuing its use.

If the administration of the medicine is followed by the appearance of new symptoms, the medicine ought to be discontinued, and the progress of the

disease carefully watched. In many cases the new symptoms will disappear, together with the original disease; in other cases they will remain or even increase, in which case a new remedy must be selected in accordance with the symptoms.

If things remain in *statu quo*, this shows that the medicine was either not homœopathic to the symptoms, or that the potency which had been employed was not proportionate to the intensity of the disease. In this case the medicine should be selected again with more care, or else a different potency, in most cases a lower one has to be employed. The general experience, however is that the medicine which is strictly homœopathic to the symptoms, will act beneficially in acute cases, no matter what potency is used. In chronic cases the potency and the repetition of the dose are matters of great moment, and can scarcely, if ever, be left to the discretion of a layman.

The chapter of bruises, contusions, etc., has not been treated in detail in this volume; all that can be said on that subject, is contained in my treatise on Arnica, published by Mr. Radde, 322 Broadway, and may be had for the trifling expense of one shilling. A few important and interesting remarks on the same subject will be found page 174 of this volume.

Cases for the domestic physician may be had of Mr. Radde, No. 322 Broadway, and of Mr. Smith, 511 Broadway. The medicines sold by Mr. Radde are from the Homœopathic Pharmacy in Leipsic,

which furnishes medicines to all the homœopathic practitioners in Germany. Mr. Radde has recently imported a vast quantity of tinctures, triturations, and potencies of every drug used by homœopathic physicians, which I take the liberty to recommend most warmly to the profession as medicines which are prepared in the most unexceptionable and careful manner.

The homœopathic *Materia Medica* has been lately enriched with a specific for burns, the *Urtica urens*, the curative action of which in the treatment of burns is similar to that of Arnica in the treatment of bruises. (For details, see p. 175.)

Persons who suffer with weakness of the stomach must avoid all those things which disagree with them. In catarrh and fever, the diet ought always to be as low as the patient is willing and able to bear.

I had at first intended to insert in this volume a parallel between the homœopathic and alloœopathic treatment of some of the standing diseases with which mankind are most frequently afflicted ; but this, together with a comparative view of the various methods adopted in the treatment of disease, shall be laid before the public in a popular form in a future publication.

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95 SPRING-STREET.

New-York, March 25, 1846.

HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN.

BACK, pain in the.

Arsenic, when the pain returns every third or fourth day ; feeling of anxiety and qualmishness in the back close to the spinal column, gradually increasing to a violent burning pain, aggravated by contact and somewhat relieved by motion ; periodical oppression of the stomach, want of sensibility in the region across the stomach, frequent desire for stool, with thin, yellowish, and afterwards mucous discharges, accompanied with burning and soreness of the anus ; debility, (one dose every morning.)

Bryonia, when the patient suffers with stiffness of the small of the back, obliging him to walk crooked, (every 6 hours.)

Lycopodium relieves the pain, which is felt in the back and small of the back during motion, or when stooping or raising something, when the abdomen becomes constricted.

Nux vom., when the pain comes on from catch-

ing cold by the feet in wet and cold weather — or when the pain appears every other day, is accompanied with constipation, aggravated by motion, rises up to between the shoulders, and is accompanied by a slightly drawing pain extending as far as the genital organs, (one dose every night.)

Sulphur : violent darting pains in the small of the back when rising, with cracking of the joints, or sensation as if the vertebræ were gliding over one another, (every 6 hours.)

BOWELS, affections of.

CHOLERA.

Take every 15 minutes a dose of

Arsenic : watery diarrhœa, or watery or bloody vomiting, burning in the abdomen, great debility, sunken eyes, yellow complexion.

Belladonna, when there is vomiting of watery, acid and mucous substances, mucous diarrhœa, dry heat, especially when those symptoms come on as consequences of a repelled eruption.

Calc. acet., against the sour vomiting, and sour diarrhœa of babies.

Cinchona, when the attacks chiefly come on in the night, or else *Arsenic*.

Dulcamara, when caused by drinking cold in

great heat. If there is vomiting, give *Ipec.* previous to *Dulc.*

Ipecac., when there is vomiting, spasmodic asthma, excessive pain in the pit of the stomach, diarrhoea.

Secale cornut., when the vomiting is over, but when the color of the stools continues pale, and shows that the secretion of bile has not yet recommenced properly.

Veratrum: vomiting and purging, the substances being green or black, pressure in the pit of the stomach, violent burning in the whole abdomen as of hot coal, or cutting in the umbilical region, coldness of the extremities, sunken eyes, pointed nose, dim yellowish eyes, open mouth, lips and tongue dry, blackish, parched; the body being covered with cold viscid sweat; pulse small, quick, intermittent.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

Camphora. Give 5 drops of the tincture every 5 minutes, until sweat sets in.

Veratrum, for the same symptoms as in common cholera, great sinking of strength, general coldness, spasmodic contraction of the calves, rigor.

Cuprum, when there is: vomiting, convulsive spasms, discharge of mucus from the anus.

Ipecacuanha is to be given when vomiting ap-

pears to be the principal symptom. It may be given in alternation with *arsenic*.

Arsenic, when there is: great weakness, great restlessness and tossing about, thirst without drinking much at a time, burning from the pit of the stomach down to the umbilicus, diarrhoea.

Ipec. is a good remedy in the after-stage of cholera.

CHOLERINA.

Acidum phosp. and *Rhus*, in alternation, as long as the tossing about in the bed continues. If these are insufficient, use

Calcarea carb. and *Ferrum metal.*

Causticum may likewise be tried, and

Cuprum is to be taken when convulsions and cramps are present.

COLIC.

Belladonna, when there is a sensation below the umbilicus as if the parts were grasped with the nails, or when the intestines protrude here and there like pads. It is likewise indicated when the flatulent colic induces fainting, cold sweat, congestion and distension of the veins.

Arsenic, violent colic, constipation, diminished appetite, occasional vomiting of clear water, retraction of the abdomen, thirst, chilliness, great weakness, indifference or despondency.

Carbo veg., colic after diarrhoea, the pain moving from the left to the right side, where a painful pressing is experienced from within outward, with a paralytic feeling in the right limb.

Chamomilla, flatulent colic, the flatulence becoming incarcerated here and there, and producing a pressure as if it would break through, distension of the hypochondria and pit of the stomach, restlessness, sensation as if one would go to stool, but nothing but mere watery mucus being passed.

Chamomilla relieves the flatulent colic of children, accompanied with green stools.

Coccus, for flatulent colic. Excessive painful pressure under the last true rib of the right side, increased by cough and stooping; abdomen distended by flatulence; tearing and burning in the bowels; occasional inclination to vomit, constipation, anguish.

Colocynthis, when the attack commences with the emission of flatulence, and when this is followed by violent cutting in the abdomen, sensation as if the bowels were being torn and dashed to pieces, accompanied by tearing in the lower limbs. Or when the bowels feel as if squeezed between stones, and the abdomen is hard and distended, with anguish, and either constipation or diarrhoea. Or, when the left side of the abdomen and the

left groin are painful to the touch, as if the part were torn, and when it burns like a wound; this may sometimes be accompanied by a stitching and burning pain in the left side, extending as far as the umbilicus, and with retching and vomiting. If the pains should become much worse after taking the colocynth, a cup of black coffee without sugar may be taken, after which the colocynth is to be continued.

Nux vom., when there is: violent tearing pain in the head, vomiting of food, violent spasm in the region of the stomach, yellow coating of the tongue, sour taste in the mouth, cutting in the abdomen, unsuccessful desire for stool, urine scanty and watery. Or when the pains are seated in the umbilical region, cutting, and with a sense as of whirling, as of something alive, increased by stooping, relieved by bending the body backwards. Or when the colic is deep-seated, with a sensation as if a cutting or stitching instrument were working upon the bladder, urethra, perinæum, (the parts between the anus and the genital organs,) and as if cutting flatulence would press out in all those places; the pain becomes intolerable during motion, and passes off when remaining quiet.

Secale, in the menstrual colic of females, characterized by paleness of countenance, cold-

ness of the extremities, cold sweat, small subdued pulse, alternate tearing and cutting pains in the abdomen.

Veratrum, when the abdomen is painfully distended, with tension in the hypochondria, (the sides directly under the chest,) clawing pain in the pit of the stomach, heartburn, empty eructations, constipation, restlessness, sleeplessness, anguish, beating headache.

Cinchona, in flatulent colic, when the lower-most intestines feel constricted, and the flatulence causes distension and painful pressure.

Colocynthis is the best specific for bilious colic, when the intestines feel as if knotted up in bundles, with vomiting, headache, etc. *Causticum* may be given for the after-pains.

Opium is a specific for the so-called saturnine or lead-colic. *Platina* may be given if opium does not relieve. *Alumina* is a good remedy when the opium and platina have done all they could.

Opium or *Plumbum*, or in alternation, are specifics in colic characterized by vomiting of faecal matter.

Nux and *Opium* are specifics in colic from incarceration of hernia.

Belladonna is to be used when the abdomen is distended and painful to the touch, with griping pains in the abdomen and region of

the bladder, and continual involuntary emission of urine.

CONSTIPATION AND INVOLUNTARY DISCHARGE OF STOOL.

Bryonia, for constipation with retraction of the abdomen, indifference, yellow countenance, deep, faint and sunken eyes, or when the stool has to be forced out, as if it had to pass through a rock.

Nux-vomica: vertigo, heaviness of the head, bitter sour taste, heartburn, nausea, distension of the abdomen after eating but little, tearing pain in the abdomen, unsuccessful desire for stool, pain in the rectum, weariness, drowsiness.

Veratrum may be used after *Nux*, if *Nux* does not help.

Plumbum, when a paralytic weakness of the intestines seems to be the cause of the constipation, sometimes accompanied with cramps in the abdomen.

Opium is an excellent remedy for constipation in pregnancy, or in persons affected with mental disease, also in children.

Natrum nuriatum is one of the best remedies for chronic constipation, a dose may be taken every evening until relieved.

Sulphur and *Lycopodium* may be used in chronic constipation in alternation, every evening,

especially when the constipation is characterized by flatulence.

Nux vom. cures spasmodic closing of the sphincter of the anus, which comes on with great pain when the least attempt is made to expel the fæces.

Hyoscyamus cures paralysis of the sphincter, the fæces falling out involuntarily.

DIARRHŒA.

Acidum phosp., or *Phosphorus*, in chronic diarrhœa, especially when papescent and accompanied with tenesmus, (painful and violent pressing upon the rectum.)

Arsenic, when there is sudden debility, violent intense colic, burning at the anus, blood with stool.

Bryonia, when the diarrhœa originated in a cold, with pinching colic after every meal ; sometimes the food passes off undigested, in which case the *Bryonia* may be alternated with *Cinchona*. In old and protracted cases *Phosphorus* may be given.

Calcarea carb., chronic diarrhœa in scrofulous children.

Chamomilla, in diarrhœa from dentition ; also *Calcarea*.

Chamomilla or *Rheum*, when the diarrhœa has been caused by sour things, especially in

children ; or when it is watery, greenish, accompanied with colic.

Coffea, diarrhœa from overloading the stomach, or when accompanied with irritation of the rectum and orgasm (agitation) of the circulatory system.

Dulcamara, in diarrhœa from cold, accompanied with tenesmus, weakness, sometimes blood with the stool.

Jalappa, painful and bloody diarrhœa of small children.

Magnes. carb., for chronic diarrhœa having a sour smell.

Merc. sol., in diarrhœa from cold, with burning and itching at the anus, acrid and watery stools which are sometimes streaked with blood.

Nux v., watery diarrhœa every few hours, with cutting and drawing in the thigh, commencing in the small of the back.

Pulsat., mucous diarrhœa changing its color, or bloody, and especially when occurring in the night ; take *Colocynthis* for this kind of diarrhœa when it is of long duration and exhausting.

Rheum may be given in diarrhœa after parturition, unless one of the other remedies should be indicated.

Rhus, in nightly diarrhœa, accompanied with violent colic, going off after stool.

Sulphur, in diarrhoea succeeded by tenesmus, when brought on by a cold, or when accompanied with ophthalmia, or with rash over the whole body, soreness of the anus, genital organs and internal surface of the thighs.

Ferrum and *Cinchona*, or *Antimonium crudum*, are excellent remedies in mucous discharges from the rectum; for which *Mercury* is the best specific.

DYSENTERY.

Take every 15 minutes a dose of
Arsenicum: Eructations, hard and distended abdomen, constant discharges of mucus from the anus, with burning at the anus, scanty emission of urine, dry and brown tongue, violent thirst, great debility, oppression of the chest, anguish.

Colocynthis, when the dysentery is accompanied with violent colic.

Dulcamara, in bloody diarrhoea brought on by a cold, and characterised by violent cutting in the bowels, tenesmus, violent thirst.

Mercurius sol.: violent pain in the bowels as if cut to pieces, especially during stool; violent tenesmus, resulting in discharge of bloody mucus; increase of the tenesmus in the night; painful burning at the anus and viscid sweat in the face. For the remaining weakness *Cinchona* may be given. When

there is great heat in the face, and redness of the cheeks, give
Nux instead of Mercury.

Pulsatilla: discharges of blood and mucus, excoriating the anus; cutting and pinching around the umbilicus before stool; chilliness and shuddering with goose-flesh during stool. Insipid taste, tongue coated white, nausea, vomiting of mucus, pain in the small of the back; chilliness the whole day, especially in the evening, pale and faint, weeping mood.

Rhus ought to be given when the colic and tenesmus have been relieved, and the excrements pass off in the night, involuntarily.

Sulphur is excellent in dysentery when the patient suffers with haemorrhoids.

Sulphur may be given in alternation with Mercury, if Mercury alone does not seem to be sufficient.

FALLING OF THE RECTUM, (Prolapsus ani.)

Mercur. sol.: the rectum looks black, is painful and bloody, the blood being sometimes spirted out with force; difficulty of expelling the faeces.

Ignatia may also be used.

HÆMORRHIODS.

Acidum mur., when the hæmorrhoidal tumors

are swollen and inflamed, they are red, hard, hot, shining, feel sore ; sometimes a creeping is felt in them, and violent stitches dart through them.

Acidum nitricum, for flowing hæmorrhoids and tumors, the rare, hard and dry stool being first regulated by *Nux* and *Ignatia*.

Arsenicum, when the tumors are burning, and affected with a stinging pain ; bloody blisters on the trunk and the extremities, the urine is burning and looks like bloody lymph, diarrhœa, headache, horrible burning in the skin as soon as one lies down, as if hot water were flowing through the veins.

Belladonna, for flowing hæmorrhoids with intolerable pain in the small of the back, as if it would break.

Carbo veget. : stitching pain in the small of the back, when making a wrong step ; stiffness of the lower part of the spine, as if lined with whalebone ; burning and tearing in the shoulders, bones of the fore-arms and knees ; stool intermittent, with violent burning pain, sometimes accompanied with discharge of blood. The tumors are dark-blue. *Carbo veg.* may likewise be administered when the abdomen seems to be in a state of torpor, with constipation, flatulence, and bleeding at the nose, whenever stooping or going to stool. For any other symptoms,

Nux vom. and *Sulphur* may be used in alternation ; these are the greatest specifics for haemorrhoids, and ought to be taken night and morning until the disease is cured ; *Nux* in the evening, *sulphur* in the morning.

HERNIA.

Aurum cures inguinal hernia of little children.

(Two doses a day.)

Coccus cures inguinal hernia of little children, with tardy stool, canine hunger, cries. It may be given when *Nux* or *Aurum* have no effect. (Two doses a day.)

Nux vom., in alternation with *Coccus*, in inguinal and femoral hernia, when accompanied with chronic vomiting, spasmodic pains in the abdomen, pressure upon the rectum and bladder. Or, when the hernia has become incarcerated, with pinching and stitching and greenish vomiting, or vomiting of faecal matter ; it may be alternated with *Coccus*, (every 15 minutes.)

Opium and *Nux* in alternation, for constipation brought on by a cold and causing great pain in the region of the hernia, (every hour.)

SPASMS AND CRAMPS IN THE ABDOMEN.

Repeat the dose every 15 minutes.

Chamomilla, abdominal spasms in females, especially when resulting from a cold, or from eating directly after having been in a passion.

Coccus, when the spasm affects the whole of the intestinal canal from above downward, with vertigo, light-headedness, nausea.

Cuprum, when there is a sensation as if every fibre of the intestines were spasmodically put upon the stretch, this sensation sometimes extending as high up as the chest, and being accompanied with a cramp-like sensation in the muscles of the back or lower limbs, the muscles feeling sometimes as if twisted the wrong way, and causing the patient to turn and twist himself for the purpose of restoring the muscles to their proper places. The paroxysm is sometimes succeeded by great debility, and accompanied with tenesmus, resulting in the expulsion of mucus; after *Caprum* give *Secale*, and for the remaining weakness *Veratrum*.

Magnesia mur., in females, when the cramp extends from the sides obliquely downwards toward the womb.

WORMS.

Ignatia, for tingling and creeping in the rectum, (every hour.)

Sulphur, when the creeping is intolerable, (every two hours, in water.)

Tencrium is one of the best specifics for worms in the rectum, (every hour, in water.)

Aconite, when the child has fever and when the worms show a tendency to creep towards

the mouth. After the fever has been subdued, (giving the Acon. every 6 hours,) give *Cina*, which is the best specific for worms in the bowels. Alternate

Cina and *Sulphur*, when the child shows a disposition to be affected with worms, giving a dose every two days, in the morning.

Filix mas is the best remedy for *tænia*, (twice a day.)

Spigelia may be given when the following symptoms occur, especially in the forenoon: dilatation of the pupils; paleness of countenance; biting in the nose; nausea in the morning, with sensation as if something were rising from the stomach into the throat; pinching pain in the abdomen, coldness, diarrhoea, canine hunger all day, thirst, (every six hours.)

EARS, affections of.

DISCHARGE FROM THE EAR.

Mercurius, when there is ulceration, roaring in the head, pain of the ascending plate of the jaw, when touched, (every six hours.)

Pulsatilla, for a thick, yellowish discharge, with ulceration of the external ear, tearing in the ear, (every six hours.)

Conium, when the discharge is reddish-brown.

Arsenic or *Zincum*, when fetid, (every morning.)

INFLAMMATION OF THE EAR.

Belladonna, when the inflammation at once sets in with great violence, or when there is tightness in the head, delirium, convulsions, fainting, loss of voice, etc., (every hour.)

Nux vom., in alternation with Aconite, for tearing and stitching pain in the meatus auditorius, (passage of the ear,) cracking noise when chewing, soft and painless swelling of the gland behind the ear, alternation of chilliness and heat, tearing in the facial bones, stitching pain in the right side of the forehead and while sleeping ; the pain is most violent when entering the room, or when in bed, (every two hours.)

Pulsatilla, for violent, tearing and cramp-like pains in the ears, with whizzing and roaring ; the orifice of the passage is swollen, blood and pus coming out when pressing upon the swelling ; the pain comes on in paroxysms, causing stupefaction and a burning pain in the head, the eyes looking inflamed, with loss of sense, pain and distension of the bones behind the ears, burning heat in the evening, without thirst ; white tongue ; want of appetite ; sometimes there are tearing pains in the small of the back and the extremities, starting, delirium, dryness of mouth with parched and gray-coated tongue, great debility, redness of urine depositing a

mucous sediment, offensive, slimy taste, loathing of every thing, (every hour.)

Pulsatilla ought to be given when the discharge is consequent upon retrocession of measles, (every three hours.)

OTALGIA, (common Ear-Ache.)

Chamomilla is a specific against those pains, (every half hour, in water.)

Spigelia, Belladonna, Rhus, Nux and *Pulsat.* ought to be used when any of the above-mentioned symptoms are present.

ROARING IN THE EAR.

Arsenic, when the roaring results from a cold, (every three hours.)

Aconite, when from fright, (every two hours.)

Ignatia, when from fright and grief; may be used in alternation with *Aconite*, (every four hours.)

Petroleum, when there is great sensitiveness to noise and an inability to distinguish one sound from another.

EYES, affections of.

INFLAMMATION.

Aconitum, (every hour, in water,) when resulting from the penetration of foreign bodies into the eyes ; after the *Aconite* use *Arnica*.

Arsenicum; violent burning in the eye, the conjunctiva* being injected with blood—or when the eyelids are swollen, agglutinated, secreting corrosive tears, with ulcers on the cornea, stinging and burning pains, sees through a gauze, the intolerance of light being so great that the eyelids close spasmodically. These inflammatory symptoms are sometimes accompanied with retching and vomiting of mucus, diarrhoea, painful vesicles on the upper lip full of yellowish water, tongue coated white, skin dry and flaccid, starting of the limbs while asleep, (every 6 hours.)

Belladonna: twitching of the eye-lids, injected state of the blood vessels of the conjunctiva, intolerance of light, difficulty of swallowing as if the oesophagus were constricted, swelling of the glands on the sides of the neck, roaring in the ears, throbbing of the carotids, (the arteries coursing along the sides of the neck,) violent thirst, dark urine, red countenance, hot and dry skin, contraction of the pupils and sometimes painful pressure in the forehead, over the eyes, (every 4 hours.)

Calcarea is the principal remedy in scrofulous ophthalmia, when ulcers and pellicles of the

* This is the pellicle drawn over the cornea.

cornea are present, (one dose every morning.)

Calcarea is a chief remedy for inflammation of the eye-lids, when the eye-lashes have fallen off and the lids secrete a thick, purulent humor, (every morning.)

Chamomilla ought to be given for inflammation of the eyes of new-born children, when there is redness, swelling and copious secretion of mucus, accompanied with thin, yellow, lack-stools, (every two hours.)

Euphrasia, swelling and agglutination of the eye-lids, inflammation of the eye-balls, secretion of mucus, which is sometimes streaked with blood, (every two hours.)

Hepar sulph. : violent running ; intolerance of light ; sometimes alternating with excessive brightness of light ; eye-lids sore, humid, their inner surface being bright-red and inflamed, (every morning.)

Mercur. sol. : Intolerance of light, redness and scurf of the margin of the eye-lids, and redness of the eye-ball behind the lids. Sensation as of a cutting body being under the eye-lid ; ulcer on the cornea, surrounded with a broad, whitish-gray, opaque border ; tearing, boring pains in the eye and the surrounding parts, worse in the night and evening ; sees through a fog, (every night.)

Nux vom. : violent pressure in the eyes when

endeavoring to open them, or to look in the light ; suffusion of redness in the white of the eye ; redness, swelling, agglutination of the eye-lids ; burning-itching pain in the lids ; suppuration of the canthi, (corners of the eyes;) tearing pain in the eyes, especially in the night ; hard stool, (every night.)

Phosphorus, in chronic ophthalmia, when the margin of the eye-lids is red and inflamed, when there is redness, inflammation and secretion of pus in the canthi, running, etc., (every morning.)

Pulsatilla, when there is profuse running, and secretion of gum from the glands in the margin of the eye-lids.

Rhus: swelling of the parts around the lower half of the eye ; redness, running and nightly agglutination of the eye-lids ; sleeplessness.

Spigelia : dimness of sight, violent pressure in the eye ; pain deep in the eye, and the parts around the eye.

Sulphur, in swelling of the eye-lids ; the cornea looks as if covered with dust ; ulcer on the cornea ; intolerance of light ; sensation as of sand in the eye ; painful pressure in the eye, becoming intolerable in the light ; tension in the eye-lids when moving them ; stinging and burning pain in the eye ; secretion of acrid tears ; the inflammation is

sometimes accompanied with colic, diarrhoea and tenesmus, (every night.)

AMAUROSIS.

Belladonna: Indistinct sight, as if things were wrapt up in a black mist, with black motes, spots or colors before the eyes, (every morning.)

Mercurius: Frequent vanishing of sight, running, black motes, pressure in the eyes, and intense pain when exerting the eye, (every night.)

Sulphur: sensation as if small filaments were hanging from the eye-lids; increasing dimness, with tearing and burning in the eye; slight redness, or also with constipation and fever, (every night.)

SPECKS UPON THE CORNEA.

Euphrasia: specks and running; may be used in alternation with *Cannabis*, night and morning.

Sulphur: opacity of the cornea, inflammation and redness, (every night.)

ILLUSIONS OF SIGHT.

Cicuta: double vision; the letters seem to turn, they and the light of a candle are surrounded with a rainbow-like shine; intolerance of light, and occasional burning in the eyes, (every morning.)

Belladonna : In bright day-light, the right eye sees every thing through a gauze, and frequently sees the objects double, with black motes before it ; in the morning and at twilight this eye sees nothing ; star-shaped shine around the flame of the candle. *Bellad.* may be alternated with *Pulsatilla*.

Belladonna ought to be given when the eyeball turns spasmodically upwards whenever the light impinges upon it suddenly. Also, when fiery sparks are seen upon closing the eyes, when the candle-light seems larger than it is, and is surrounded with a blue-red sphere ; redness and tension of the face. If gastric symptoms are present, give *Pulsat.* when there is looseness, and *Nux* when there is constipation.

PARALYSIS OF THE UPPER EYE-LIDS.

Sepia is the best specific.

SPASMODIC CLOSING OF THE EYE-LIDS.

Hyoscyamus is the specific for this affection ; it may sometimes be given in alternation with *Chamomilla*.

STYE.

Calcarea is excellent when they re-appear frequently. In other cases use *Pulsatilla*, and

Staphisagria for nodosities in the margin of the eye-lids, with inflammation of the lids.

FACE, affections of.

ERYSIPelas OF THE FACE.

Aconite and *Rhus* in alternation, every hour, continuing the *Aconite* until the fever has ceased. *Rhus* is indicated by the following symptoms: The face is red, shining and swollen, and covered with a quantity of vesicles containing a yellowish fluid; tension and pressure in the face, sometimes accompanied with burning creeping and stinging in the face; chills and sudden failing of strength; vertigo when raising the head; fainting, nausea; painful sensitiveness of the eyes, bleeding at the nose; putrid, slimy taste, flow of saliva; oppression of the chest, hot skin, despondency, (every hour, in water.)

Belladonna may be given when the brain seems to be considerably affected, when there is violent headache pressing from within outward, jerks and digging-up movements in the head, delirium, lancinating headache, wild looks, violent thirst, dry or coated tongue, parched lips and tongue, constipation, brown-red and turbid urine, (every hour.)

Chamomilla may be given for swelling of the cheeks, with redness, gnawing pains in the bones, sometimes accompanied with bitter taste, thirst, burning heat and sweat, headache, (every 6 hours.)

Hepar sulph. : burning stinging face, covered all over with vesicles, or swollen, hard, red and tense ; frequent chilliness as if water were poured over one ; hiccup and eructation ; burning sensation in the bowels and over the skin ; stitching and burning pain in the small of the back and back, restless sleep, (every 4 hours.)

FACE-ACHE, PROSOPALGIA (Tic Douloureux.)

Belladonna : Disagreeable tickling in the cheek, followed by violent cutting pain when rubbing the parts ; violent tearing in the malar bone with spasmodic closing of the eye-lids, these symptoms being sometimes accompanied with profuse secretion of tears, constipation, tensive and stitching pains in the articulation of the lower jaw, stiffness and painfulness of the neck, (every half hour.)

Colocynthis : violent tearing, burning and lancinations through the left side of the face and head, sometimes affecting the upper jaw, nose, ear and orbit ; the pains are increased by contact and motion, (every half hour.)

Conium : tearing through the right half of the face, quick as lightning, (every half hour.)

Mezereum : Cramp-like stupefying pressure in the region of the left malar bone and extending thence into the eye, temples, ear, teeth and neck ; sometimes accompanied with stitches in the side, suddenly coming and going, and creeping in the outer parts of the chest, (every half hour.)

Mercurius : tearing in the right side of the head, face, jaw, accompanied with swelling of those parts, flow of saliva, running of the eyes, pain in the small of the back, (every half hour.)

Phosphorus : the cause being a cold ; puffiness and paleness of the face ; dull tearing and stitches in the cheek, from the jaw to the ear ; or the tearing may begin in the gums of the lower jaw and extend as far as below the eyes ; the pain is excited by talking or by the least contact and may be accompanied by tearing in the vertex, whizzing in the ears and feeling of tension in the cheek, (every half hour.)

Staphisagria ought to be given when the tearing commences in a hollow tooth and extends over the whole row ; spasm in the fauces ; spasmodic weeping when the pain is violent, (every half hour.)

Causticum and *Spigelia* are useful remedies.

FEET AND HANDS, affections of the.

CHILBLAINS AND FROZEN LIMBS.

Agaricus, is an excellent remedy when the frozen toes are inflamed and painful, (every morning.)

Belladonna, dissolved in water, may be used as an external application, being at the same time administered internally, when the limbs are blue-red and swollen, with beating and throbbing pains, (every morning.)

Nux vom., when the patient has an ardent, irritable temperament, when the swelling is rather bright-red, burning and itching especially when exposed to a warm temperature, or when the swelling inclines to burst open and readily bleeds when touched, (every night.)

Pulsatilla may be used instead of *Nux* when the person has a mild or phlegmatic disposition, (every morning.)

Sulphur, when there is redness, swelling and itching of the hands or feet in winter, sometimes covered with little ulcers, (every night.)

CORMS.

Arnica is the specific, see the treatise on *Arnica*.

PANARITIA, (WHITLOW.)

Silicea cures panaritia of the worst kind, even when the bone has become affected, (every morning).

Sulphur, when the tip of the finger is inflamed white-yellow, shining and distended, when stitches dart through the swelling, the nail is thick, yellow, ill-shaped, with pus under the nail, and very painful when touched.

FEVERS.

When the fever is very high, the skin hot, the pulse quick, hard and full, or quick and wiry, *Aconite* is to be administered in all cases, in water, a tea-spoonful every hour.

CATARRHAL FEVER, (See *Rheumatic Fever.*)

When resulting from getting wet, or from a retrocession of the perspiration give

Dulcamara, especially when the following symptoms occur : burning in the head with stupefying headache ; dry tongue ; burning heat in the palate ; unquenchable thirst ; no appetite ; no stool or looseness ; no sleep ; red and burning urine ; hot skin ; sharp drawing in the small of the back, shoulders, and upper arms.

When there is alternation of great heat and chills, or when the pulse is very high and

quick, *Aconite* and *Dulcamara* may be given in alternation, every hour.

GASTRIC AND BILIOUS FEVER.

In alternation with *Aconite*, use

Nux vom., when there is pressure in the head, slow stool, vertigo, sour taste, griping at the stomach.

Antimonium crudum, when there is vomiting and diarrhoea, and cutting in the abdomen.

Pulsatilla, when the diarrhoea is rather slimy, accompanied with loathing and chilliness, sleeplessness, startings when on the point of falling asleep, pulsations in the pit of the stomach, absence of thirst, spasm at the stomach with stitches in that region, pale, yellowish countenance.

Chamomilla, when the fever results from violent chagrin.

Chamomilla and *Staphisagria* in alternation when it originates in chagrin with indignation.

Belladonna ought to be used in the place of *Pulsatilla*, when the senses are extremely irritable and when there is great thirst.

Veratrum, when the fever results from chagrin, and is accompanied with constipation.

Mercurius, when there are discharges of acrid, sanguineous mucus, anxiety, tremor, vertigo, colic, and yellowish countenance.

Cinchona in the place of Mercury, when there is no colic, but great prostration.

Arsenic, when the colic is accompanied with vomiting and diarrhœa, internal heat, unquenchable thirst, the patient drinking but little at a time, excessive debility, occasionally a sensation as if fire were coursing through the veins.

INTERMITTENT FEVER.*

The medicine is to be given shortly after the attack.

Antimonium crudum, when gastric and bilious symptoms prevail, such as nausea, vomiting, bitter taste in the mouth, and little thirst, or when these symptoms exist during the apyrexia, (the period between the paroxysms.)

Arnica, when the fever is preceded by a drawing sensation in all the bones; chills, then heat, much thirst during the chills, the patient drinking a good deal; the thirst is the same during the hot stage, but the patient drinks but little.

Arsenicum; no thirst in either stage; after the fever, violent aching in the forehead; or, paralytic weakness of the limbs, intolerable tearing pain in the bones, great anguish

* See Bœnninghausen's Essay on the treatment of Intermittent Fever, edited by Dr. Hempel.

about the heart—or, thirst during the cold stage, with aching in the forehead—or, when there is thirst in the three stages, cold, hot and sweating, the chilly stage setting in first, with violent pains in the chest and limbs; then the hot stage with headache; lastly sweat—or, when the patient suffers with violent pain and anguish in the pit of the stomach, and sensation as of fire coursing through the veins—or, when insignificant ailments, not properly belonging to the fever, become aggravated during the attack—or, when there is roaring in the ears; or, when there is nausea, trembling, and a sudden and excessive prostration of strength.

Belladonna: slight chills, no great heat of the skin, then sweat. Or, no great chilliness, but a good deal of dry heat, without thirst. Or, when there is no thirst either in the chilly or hot stage. Or, when the chills come in the forenoon and the heat in the afternoon. Or, when there are several attacks of fever during the day, chills followed by general heat, and then sweat without any thirst. Or, when the chills come in the night, followed by heat, and sometimes vertigo and thirst. Or, when the whole nervous system is excessively irritated.

Bryonia: Chills, heat, then sweat; thirst only during the hot stage. Or, when the cold

stage is prevailing. Or, when the fever is accompanied with stitches in the side and abdomen ; constipation.

Capsicum : General heat and sweat without thirst ; then chills, shaking, chattering of teeth, coldness of the whole body, anxiety, uneasiness, inability to use one's senses, intolerance of noise ; thirst only during the cold stage.

A characteristic indication for this remedy is the presence of thirst during the cold stage only, and the absence of thirst in the hot.

Carbo veget. : Violent tearing in the teeth and bones, followed by a cold sensation pervading the parts ; then heat in the head, a little thirst, lastly sweat and swelling in the region of the stomach.

Causticum : chills, heat with violent pain in the joint, cutting pain in the back.

Chamomilla, fever with gastric or biliary symptoms : burning cheeks, startings during sleep, great heat lasting a long while, with thirst.

Cinchona : This is the specific for intermittent fevers in marshy regions. It is indicated, when the fever commences with secondary ailments, such as palpitation of the heart, sneezing, anguish, thirst, ravenous hunger, headache, etc. Or, when the thirst is only felt after the cold stage is over, or shortly before the hot stage sets in, or during the

sweating stage. Or, when the hot stage is characterised by pricking over the whole body, in which case there may be also thirst. Or, when the chilliness increases in the open air. Other indications for Cinchona are—distension of the veins, even when there is only some heat in the head, the skin having the ordinary temperature to the feel, or only feeling hot to the patient; congestion of blood to the head, with redness and heat in the face, the other parts of the body frequently feeling chilly or even cold to the hand; sometimes the heat in the face being felt only internally, and the cheeks feeling cold, with cold sweat on the forehead.

Cina : fever with vomiting and ravenous hunger, or hunger only during the apyrexia.

Coccus : fever with obstinate constipation and spasms of various kinds, especially of the stomach.

Mezereum : chills accompanied with asthmatic contraction and tightness of the chest in front and behind. Or, the cold stage is characterized by dryness in the back part of the mouth, with accumulation of saliva in the fore part, without any desire for drink.

Digitalis : redness and heat of the face, with chilliness of the remainder of the body.

Ferrum : congestion of blood to the head; distension of the veins; bloated condition of the

parts around the eyes ; pressure at the stomach and in the abdomen after a slight meal ; asthma caused by distension of the abdomen ; vomiting of the ingesta ; paralytic weakness.

Hellebore : burning heat over the whole body, especially about the head, accompanied with internal chills, without thirst ; can only drink little at a time.

Hyoscyamus : quartan fever with dry cough at night. Or, when coldness is the prevailing symptom, with pain in the back. Or, burning heat of the whole body, with much thirst, putrid taste, and a quantity of mucus in the mouth.

Ignatia : fever-pains which can be relieved by external warmth. Or, heat of some parts, and coldness of others. Or, thirst only during the cold stage. Or, chills with thirst, followed by heat with icy-cold feet.

Ipecacuanha : chilliness under the skin, increasing when approaching a warm stove. Or, chills, followed by heat with thirst, sometimes accompanied with vomiting, dyspnœa, (oppressed breathing,) stitches in the chest, and finally sour sweats.

Lycopodium : shaking fits, and great coldness as if lying in ice, accompanied with drawing through the whole body ; then sleep, and sweat when waking. Tertian fever, with

sour vomiting; puffiness of the hands and face after the chills.

Mercurius: alternation of heat, and a sensation of coldness over the whole body, with great failing of strength. Or, heat and chilliness continually intermixed; when out of bed one feels chilly, when in bed one feels hot. Or, excessive palpitation of the heart during the sweating stage, the sweat having a fetid or sour smell.

Natrum muriaticum: chilliness, followed by heat and excessive headache, as if the head would burst. Or, chilliness, followed by heat, accompanied with obscuration of sight, stitches in the head, thirst, and little or no sweat.

Nitric acid: chilliness, heat and violent sweat, no thirst in either stage.

Nux vomica: chilliness, heat with headache, nausea, and tingling in the ears. Or, internal heat at night, external chilliness, dryness of the mouth and loathing of drinks. Or, chilliness with blue nails, followed by heat lasting a long while, and accompanied with violent thirst and stitches in the temples. Slight chilliness, followed by heat and thirst, headache, vertigo, redness of the face, vomiting, red urine, pain in the chest; partial sweat after the heat. Or, fever with vertigo, anguish, chills, delirium, distension of the stomach. Or, intermittent fevers cha-

racterized by a sense of paralysis in the commencement of the fever. Or, intermittent fevers with stitches in the sides and abdomen.

Opium: fever with stupor, snoring with open mouth, twitchings of the limbs, and burning heat of the sweating body.

Phosphorus: chilliness, followed by heat and thirst, accompanied with internal chilliness, or else heat and sweat, followed by chilliness and coldness to the hands, the chilliness being again succeeded by heat, whilst the external coldness continues; this remedy is especially indicated when there is diarrhoea.

Phosphoric acid: chills, followed by an excessive dry heat. Or, chills, followed by heat in the face, dryness of mouth, and stinging pain in the throat when swallowing.

Pulsatilla: chilliness, followed by heat and drawing in the bones, thirst only during the hot stage. Or, vomiting of mucus in the commencement of the cold stage, absence of thirst in the hot and the sweating stage, mucous diarrhoea during the apyrexia, with nausea and want of appetite. Or, shiverings, followed by burning heat with thirst, startings when about to fall asleep, violent pains resembling labor-pains, soreness of the whole body and watery diarrhoea.

Rhus tox.: chilliness with thirst, general heat with livid complexion, sweat after the warm

stage, the sweat being preceded by tearing in the left lower limb, pain in the small of the back and right lower limb. This remedy is also indicated by nightly diarrhoea, and cuttings in the abdomen.

Sabadilla: chilliness, sweat, and lastly profuse sweat. Or, when there is a dry and convulsive cough in the cold stage, the chilliness being divided off into paroxysms.

Sambucus: chills, followed by heat, and profuse sweat during and after the hot stage, or exhausting sweats during the apyrexia.

Spigelia: fevers, where some parts are affected with a feeling of heat, and others feel cold to the touch. Or, when a badly smelling sweat breaks out during the hot stage all over the body, and lasts during the night.

Staphisagria: fevers consisting merely of the cold stage, without any thirst or subsequent heat. Tertian fevers with symptoms of scurvy, putrid taste in the mouth, bleeding gums, want of appetite and constipation.

Sulphur: internal heat with redness of the face, and chilliness existing at the same time; tired and bruised feeling of the limbs accompanied with great thirst; afterwards sweat all over the body. Or, heat mingled with chilliness, and accompanied with continual palpitation of the heart. Or, chilliness, exaltation of the fancy, and lastly, heat

and profuse sweat. Or, chilliness which cannot be relieved by the warmth of a stove.

Veratrum: fever consisting merely of the cold stage. Or, coldness with internal heat, dark urine and cold sweat. Or, nightly chills with violent pain in the small of the back. Or, thirst, and alternation of chilliness and heat, afterwards heat with unquenchable thirst, delirium, redness of the face, and constant slumber; finally, sweat and pale countenance.

RHEUMATIC FEVER, (See Catarrhal Fever.)

Aconite, (every 2 hours, in water,) when the pulse is high.

Belladonna for headache, swelling of the muscles of the fore and back part of the neck, and pain during motion.

Pulsatilla, when both sides of the neck are swollen, and when a pain as of sub-cutaneous ulceration is experienced when touching the parts.

Chamomilla, when the pain is drawing and tearing, with paralytic numbness of the parts, when the pain affects the vertebral column down to the small of the back, and extending thence into the thighs.

GENERAL AFFECTIONS.

APOPLEXY.

Arnica: vertigo, headache, falling down with-

out consciousness, the lower jaw hanging down; extremities insensible and paralysed; unintelligible muttering; pulse full, but intermittent after some beats. If there is constipation and fulness in the abdomen, *Bryonia* and *Nux* may be given after the *Arnica*. The parts may be rubbed with *Arnica*, 10 drops of the tincture in half a tumbler full of water.

Aconite, in plethoric persons, when the fit seems to come from congestion of blood to the head.

Belladonna: vertigo, anxiety, sudden falling without consciousness, stupor, dilatation of the pupils, redness and puffiness of the countenance, injected state of the vessels of the eye, is unable to talk or swallow, pain in the lower surface of the tongue, extending down to the region of the stomach; no stool; tight pulse. Or, loss of mobility, insensibility of the right side of the body; speechlessness, loss of sight and hearing, distortion of the mouth, convulsive motions of the face and arm, difficult deglutition, protrusion and redness of the eyes. Or, paralysis of the extremities, loss of consciousness and speech, sopor; in this case *Coccus* may be given in alternation with *Belladonna*, every half hour.

Coccus may be given when the fit comes on after loss of blood, when the fit is character-

ised by nausea, vertigo, loss of consciousness, heat and redness of the countenance, short and still breathing, and insensibility of the bottom of the feet.

Nux vomica : Uninterrupted flow of saliva from the mouth ; hanging down of the lower jaw ; loss of consciousness, sopor ; eyes look dirty and dim ; paralytic condition of the extremities and the organs of deglutition.

Opium : The attack is preceded by vertigo, heaviness and confusion of the head, stupefaction of the senses, sopor, whizzing in the ears, staggering gait, staring ; the fit itself is characterised by rigor ; heat, redness and bloatedness of the face ; red and glistening eyes ; dilatation of the pupils and insensibility to the light ; stertorous breathing ; foam at the mouth ; coldness of the hands and feet ; convulsive twitchings of the extremities ; spasmodic contraction of the fingers, loss of consciousness : after the attack, the patient laughs a good deal, talks nonsense, grasps at his head.

Pulsatilla : when the attack is accompanied with retention of the menses ; rigor, loss of consciousness, violent pulsation of the heart, but no pulse.

EPILEPSY.

Arsenicum, when the fit is characterised by

burning at the stomach and vertigo, and when the patient inclines to suffer with aching pain in the occiput, burning pain in the spinal column, burning at the anus during stool and burning in the urethra during micturition.

Belladonna is a great remedy in epilepsy, and may be given when the following symptoms occur : Great irritability of the nervous system, the patient starting at the least noise, tremor and twitchings of the muscles, sparkling of the eyes, double vision or squinting (in which case *Stramonium* may be administered;) stammering speech, congestion of blood to the head, vertigo, roaring in the ears, jactitation of the tendons, contortions of the features—or, when the fit commences in the upper extremities with slight, painless convulsions, the face becomes bloated and dark-red, convulsive movements of the eyes and mouth, redness and protrusion of the eyes and the consciousness is nearly gone before the spasms and the foam at the mouth make their appearance.—Or, when together with these last symptoms the head and trunk are drawn backward, the body is stiff, the thumbs clenched and the expirations are very vehement.—Or, when the attack commences with a warm sensation in the pit of the stomach, and a pressure rising to the head, the

patient hears people talk, but does not understand them, convulsions of the arms, clenching of the thumbs, shocks of the heart, puffiness of the neck, sudden changes of color.

Causticum is an excellent remedy against epilepsy.

Chamomilla, for epilepsy in children, when the fit is preceded by colicky pains—or, when the child bends backward, followed by sudden stretching of the limbs, the thumbs become clenched; quick, suffocative breathing, convulsions of the limbs, foam at the mouth, deep sopor after the attack; the tongue is sometimes convulsed and turns from one side of the mouth to the other.

Cuprum, when the fit commences with the arm being involuntarily drawn to the body.

Hyoscyamus: Falling with a sudden cry, convulsive tossings of the hands and feet, involuntary emission of urine.—Or, when the patient lies still during the fit and wakes with great weakness,—or, when the fit results from fear of punishment,—or, when the fit commences with cramps in the calves, followed by cramps in the stomach, and terminates with heat, heaviness of the head and vertigo, the patient seeing fiery wheels during this time.

Ignatia, epilepsy from fright, anxiety or violent

chagrin, in recent cases ; in old cases *Sulphur* is often required.

Nux vomica, in epileptic fits brought on by abuse of spirituous drinks, or in persons of a vehement and irritable disposition.

Opium, when the fits come on in the evening, night or morning, suffocative breathing, violent tossing of the limbs, the patient is almost breathless, has the eyes half open, is almost insensible.

Sulphur, when the patient becomes drowsy, lies down and the body becomes so stiff that not even the strongest man is able to bend the limbs.

SPASMS AND CONVULSIONS.

Arnica, when the convulsions are brought on by a wound, fall, etc.

Belladonna, in the case of children, when the spasm comes on in consequence of something being denied to them. *Belladonna* is a suitable remedy for convulsive trembling of the head, especially in the case of children ; sometimes *Coccus* and *Aurum* are required. Or, for spasmodic, contractive sensation in the pit of the stomach, anxiety in the chest ; drawing and stiffness in the nape of the neck and back, cramp in the tongue, difficult deglutition, vertigo, stupefaction ; these symptoms may sometimes be accompanied with

obscuration of sight, contorsion of the facial muscles, lock-jaw, spasm in the throat.

Belladonna is a specific for lock-jaw in children, when the following symptoms occur : Startings, convulsive movements in different parts of the body, squinting, spasmodic breathing, dilatation of the pupils, eyes staring and immovable, involuntary discharge of faeces.—Or, when the child makes all sorts of faces during the attack, smiles, and frequently wakes with a piercing cry ; the bowels are alternately loose and constipated. Sometimes the foot is turned backward with cracking of the joint, foam at the mouth and distension of the abdomen.—Or, when the body is tossed up, the child bites, tears the clothes, the pulse being small and spasmodic ; the fit is brought back by the slightest touch.

Causticum or *Cuprum* may be tried when *Belladonna* does not suffice, or when the child becomes quite breathless when crying and draws the lower limbs up spasmodically.

Chamomilla in spasms consequent upon anger. *Cuprum*, when the body bends backwards in the form of a hoop, constant flow of saliva from the mouth, twitching of the closed eyelids ; sometimes the spasm sets in with chilliness and sudden falling down, and is accompanied with constant emission of turbid urine.

Hyoscyamus: staring in every direction, vacillation of the head from side to side, moving of the hands over the cover of the bed, as if the patient were seeking something ; when grasping at a thing the patient misses it ; finds every thing ridiculous, dry cough at night ; after *Hyosc.*, *Belladonna* may be given for the remaining paralysis of the tongue, vertigo, etc.

Hyoscyamus may be given when the spasm results from chagrin.

Ignatia : when the patient cries for help with a crowing voice, and experiences a suffocative oppression of the chest, the patient raises himself involuntarily, the head being drawn backward between the shoulders. *Ignatia* relieves spasms from fright or chagrin.

Ipecacuanha relieves convulsions of children with loud cries and rattling breathing.

Moschus, when the fit is characterised by sudden alternations of convulsive expansion and contraction of the chest, and suffocative arrest of breathing.

Nux vom., in spasms from getting wet and taking cold in consequence.—*Nux vom.* relieves the painful cramp in the calves and toes of plethoric and fleshy persons.

Stramonium, rigor of the extremities, the upper forming right angles with the body, the lower being in a straight line with the body ; tre-

mor of the whole body, foam at the mouth, staring look.

Veratrum, hysterical spasms, sudden falling and remaining quiet and without consciousness, for 10, 12, or 24 hours.

GOUT.

Antimonium crudum, when the attack is complicated with gastric symptoms.

Arnica, when all the joints, especially those of the lower limbs, are affected with tearing pains; swelling of the knee, with stinging pain when touched; drawing and tearing jerks in all the limbs; chilliness and flushes of heat; *Pulsatilla* may be alternated with *Arnica* every four hours.

Belladonna, in acute gout of the knee; *Pulsatilla* is likewise an excellent remedy in this case.

Ferrum may be used when several parts are affected by the gout, when there is violent stitching and tearing in the parts, especially at night, obliging one to move them continually, with pale and emaciated countenance.

Pulsatilla, when the gout suddenly wanders from one part to another.

Bryonia for gout of the foot, with swelling and redness.

Calcarea carb., when every change in the

weather, or an emotion such as fright, anger, etc., brings on a relapse.

Staphisagria, for gouty nodosities in the finger-joints.

Sulphur may be used when the parts are swollen, red, inflamed, and very painful.

Nux vom., when the attack is brought on by the abuse of spirituous drinks.

FAINTING FITS.

Aconitum, when they are consequent upon determination of blood to the chest and head, especially in persons accustomed to being bled; or in fainting from fright; in this case *Coffea* may be given, if *Aconite* be insufficient.

Moschus, for the fainting fits of hysterical females.

Nux vomica, for fainting fits occurring at irregular periods, at night, in the evening, after dinner, or in the open air, or for the fainting fits of pregnant females depending upon congestion of blood to the head; if *Nux* be insufficient, *Phosphoric acid* may be given.

Veratrum, when the fits occur suddenly, the patients remain in that fit for 10, 12 or 14 hours, with spasmodic trembling of the upper eye-lids, and tightness of the jaws.

Cinchona or *Veratrum*, for fainting from debilitating losses.

HEAD, affections of the.**DELIRIUM TREMENS.**

Nux vom. is the principal remedy in the first stage.

Opium in the second stage.

Calcarea carbon. is specific in some cases.

HEADACHE.

Aconite, headache resulting from congestion of blood to the head after a cold.

Aurum, tumult and roaring in the head, especially in hysterical females.

Belladonna, when the headache results from habitual congestion of blood to the head, with distension of the veins. Or, when there is a screwing, boring and tearing pain and roaring in the right ear, in the occiput and temples, burning and pricking in the swollen gums, swelling, twitching, and prickling of the upper lip and right side of the face. Or, when a pressing, pushing and tearing is experienced in the whole head, and especially the forehead, renewed by motion and a draft of air.

Calcar. carb., boring in the forehead, hammering sensation in the open air, whizzing, heat of the checks, falling off of the hair, dim-sightedness, sometimes diarrhoea, painful menstruation, with cutting in the abdomen,

gripping in the small of the back, anxious dreams. Or, tension in the temples, heat and drawing in the vertex, and beating in the head; vomiting of food when eating, burning in the eyes, falling off of the hair, discharge from the ear, fetid pus in the nose; hawking up of mucus, costiveness, stitches in the left side of the chest during motion, arrest of breathing, nightly pains in the arms and back. *Nux* may be given in alternation with *Calc.*, the former at night, the latter in the morning.

Cinchona, painful sensation in the left side of the head, as if the brain were balancing and striking against the skull. Or, ulcerative pain of the posterior portion of the scalp, as if it were detached from the skull, (every two hours.)

Ignatia: sensation as if a nail were plunged into the top of the head, especially in hysterical females.

Mercury: tearing in the left side of the head extending into the teeth and muscles of the neck, with stitches in the left ear, accompanied with chilliness, delirium, sweat in the palms of the hands. *Bryonia* may be alternated with Mercury, (every three hours.)

Mercury is specifically indicated by a burning and tearing pain in the temples; and also by roaring in the head, pain in the ear

and the adjoining portion of the jaw, when, touched.

Nux vom., when the headache is accompanied by vertigo, obscuration of sight, loss of consciousness, stitches over the eyes, ringing in the ears, intolerance of light, throbbing in the region of the stomach. Or, when there is ulcerative pain in the side of the forehead, with a pressing sensation from within outward, constipation. Or, when the headache is increased by wine or coffee. Or, when there is an inability to raise the head, heat in the head, redness of countenance, constipation.

Pulsatilla : tearing, which is worse during the night, vertigo, roaring in the ears, obscuration of sight, tearing and pressure in the eye, lachrymation, hard stool, chilliness, stitches in the limbs and subsequent heat. Or, when the whole body feels as if in a vice ; vertigo, heaviness of the head, weeping, alternation of redness and chilliness ; dryness without thirst ; loathing of food, nausea, creeping in the pit of the stomach, constriction across the chest, anguish, shuddering. Or, when there are sudden paroxysms of stitching in the vertex and burning in the eyes, nausea, glowing countenance, sensation when moving, as if the brain were falling out ; the pain being relieved by compressing the head.

Or, when the headache is accompanied with bilious, sour vomiting and pinching colic.

Rhus: drawing in the left temple in the evening and night, with humming and roaring in the head. Or, when the pain commences with a stitching in the ear, which spreads thence into the temple, forehead, root of the nose and malar bone, painfully affecting the teeth and gums, and disappearing in the jaws.

Arnica, when the headache comes from a blow upon the head, (see the treatise on Arnica.)

Bryonia, when the headache is caused by a painful emotion or by rough weather, compressive headache, eyes look faint and glassy, paleness of countenance, intolerance of light and noise, irritable mood, nightly palpitation of the heart and oppression of the chest, nausea, retching, constipation. Or, anguish, despondency, forgetfulness followed by pressure in the forehead with a drawing and digging-up sensation, gradually changing into a stitching, tearing and burning of the whole head and ending in vomiting. Or, when the headache is occasioned by congestion to the head, affecting the sinciput, forehead and temples, pressing from within outward as if the head would burst, with dartings through the head, the pain being aggravated by stooping, coughing, sneezing, or by moving about. Or, when the head-

ache is beating, pressing, tearing, now in the vertex, now in either side, sometimes accompanied with trembling of the body, and most violent in the morning ; *Bryonia* may be given in alternation with *Rhus*, *Rhus* being given in the morning, *Bryonia* in the evening.

Cocculus : frequent aching in the forehead with bilious vomiting ; rare, hard stool, painful menstruation with coagulated blood. Or, when the headache is accompanied with emptiness and hollowness of the head. Or, when it is a constrictive or screwing-in headache after a meal or after motion, with vomiting, anxiety and uneasiness, (every hour.)

Colocynthis, periodical hemicrania. Violent tearing or aching pain, not allowing one to lie down and followed by suffocative fits. Or, violent stitching pain, the stitches being from without inward, violent thirst, bitter taste of food, dry heat, (every hour.)

Sepia, is an excellent remedy for violent tearing pain in one side of the head, or when the side feels bruised and the eye is affected, as if pulled into the head and dartings through the eye, (every two hours.)

Sulphur is useful in the following kinds of headache : stitching pain in the frontal eminences, with vomiting of the ingesta ; stitches in the left side of the head, with burning in

the outer parts of the forehead ; tearing through the whole head, whizzing in the outer ears, and nausea ; drawing and cracking in the upper part of the head, extending towards the occiput, and frequently accompanied with nausea.

Taraxacum is an excellent remedy for an excessive headache which is only felt when walking or standing.

Veratrum and *Causticum* are excellent remedies in hemicrania, (every half hour.)

VERTIGO.

This is almost never an independent affection, but is a mere symptom of a more general disturbance ; when this is cured, the vertigo will of course disappear of itself.

HEART, Palpitation of.

Coffea, if caused by joy.

Aconite, in plethoric persons ; this may be followed by *Belladonna*, when the palpitation disturbs the brain, or is accompanied with fulness and uneasiness in the chest.

Chamomilla, when caused by chagrin.

Ignatia, when resulting from grief, or fright.

Opium, when caused by fright.

Pulsatilla, in hysterical females.

Cinchona, when consequent upon great loss of blood or vanishing of milk.

Sulphur, when consequent upon retrocession of an eruption.

Arsenic, when accompanied with burning heat in the chest, oppression of breathing, worse when lying down, relieved by motion.

INTERNAL ORGANS, inflammation of.

Whenever such an inflammation occurs, a homœopathic physician ought to be sent for immediately ; until he arrives, the patient may take, in

INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,

Aconite, and if the head seems to be affected, *Belladonna* in alternation with *Aconite*, every hour, in water.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN.

Aconite and *Belladonna* in alternation ; or when there is stupor and sour vomiting, *Opium*.

INFLAMMATION OF THE HEART.

Aconite and *Spigelia* in alternation.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

Aconite and *Belladonna* in alternation.

INFLAMMATION OF THE PLEURA, (commonly called PLEURITIS.)

Aconite and *Bryonia* in alternation.

INFLAMMATION OF THE SPLEEN.

Aconite and *Nux* in alternation, or *Pulsatilla* in the place of *Nux*, when the muscular parts in the region of the spleen are inflamed.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.

Aconite and *Cantharides* in alternation, the latter remedy especially when there is great difficulty and pain in passing the urine.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

Cantharides, when there is painful stitching, tearing, and burning, and micturition is impossible, or the urine is mixed with blood.

Pulsatilla, when it is caused by suppression of the catamenia.

Belladonna, when there are stitching and burning pains in the small of the back, cardialgia, (spasm of the stomach,) burning urine, anguish and constipation.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER.

Aconite, when the pulse is high.

Chamomilla, when brought on by violent chagrin or cold; may be given in alternation with *Aconite*.

Mercurius, for stitching and burning pains in the right side, extending as far as the spine, increased by contact and breathing; swelling, hardness and heat of the liver; consti-

pation and bilious vomiting. *Bryonia* may be given in alternation with *Mercury*, when there is much pricking.

Calcarea carbon., when there is much pricking, and sourness in the mouth as of vinegar; everything tastes sour to the patient.

Nux vomica, violent tensive and pricking pain in the region of the liver, short and difficult breathing, pain as if sprained in the shoulder-joint, violent thirst, constipation, vomiting.

INFLAMMATION OF THE UTERUS.

Aconite and *Belladonna* in alternation.

MORAL CAUSES, affections from, (See GENERAL AFFECTIONS, *Convulsions*.)

FRIGHT.

Opium, immediately after the fright, or when there is sour vomiting, cold sweat, stupor, or fainting.

Aconite, when a little while has elapsed, or when the stomach has become deranged, or when accompanied with fear.

Belladonna, when there is heat in the head and spasms.

Ignatia, when the spasms are accompanied with paleness, especially in children.

Veratrum, when fright produces paleness and diarrhoea.

CHAGRIN.

Opium, when there is stupor and white-coated tongue.

Chamomilla, when there was vehemence and passion, and when the patient suffers with the symptoms of bilious fever, such as—vomiting of bile, headache, oppression of the stomach, diarrhoea, red faec, restlessness, yellow complexion, etc.

Ignatia, when the chagrin was accompanied with grief.

Veratrum, when there is burning in the abdomen with thirst and weakness.

GRIEF.

Ignatia, when there is burning pricking and weakness in the pit of the stomach, or burning pricking in the palate, tip of the tongue, sensation as if the joints were being pressed asunder, stitching in the eye, debility.

ANGER.

Chamomilla is a specific against the effects of anger. When the gastric symptoms prevail, it may be used in alternation with *Nux*.

MOUTH, affections of.

STOMACACE, (Decay of the Mouth.)

Mercurius sol. : gums detached and retracted; ptyalism, (flow of saliva;) fetid odor from the

mouth ; tearing pain in the teeth ; ulcerative pain when eating ; constant chilliness, even in bed ; burning at the anus.

Nux vomica : the gums are swollen and look like putrid flesh ; blood oozing out from the external surface ; excessively fetid odor from the mouth ; sunken features and sickly complexion ; want of appetite ; irritable disposition.

BAD SMELL FROM THE MOUTH.

Aurum is the specific, unless the smell results from a more general disturbance of the system, which requires to be treated.

INFLAMMATION OF THE CAVITY OF THE MOUTH.

Nux vom. : burning, dry heat, constipation, headache, stitching in the ear.

Mercurius : Swelling, hardness, heat and dryness of the tongue.

ULCERS IN THE MOUTH.

Mercurius : white ulcers on the tongue, surrounded with a red border.

Nux : fetid ulcers in the mouth and fauces, fetid smell from the mouth and putrid taste.

Borax is a specific for the so-called thrush, (aphthæ) of children, being small white ulcers in the region of the palate or under the tongue.

Mercurius may be used, when the whitish vesicles change to ulcers surrounded with a reddish border. *Merc.* may be given in alternation with Sulphur, the former in the night, and the latter in the morning.

NOSE, affections of.

INFLAMMATION AND SWELLING OF THE NOSE.

Belladonna and *SULPHUR*, swelling and burning of the nose, stinging in the nose, chilliness and heat.

Sulphur, ulcer in the nose.

BLEEDING FROM THE NOSE.

Aconite, when there is congestion of blood to the head.

Bryonia, bleeding from suppression of the menses.

Nux vom., from congestion of blood to the head, especially when occasioned by spirituous beverages.

Rhus, the blood flows in torrents, especially when stooping or blowing the nose ; dull headache and tickling in the nose.

Crocus, especially when the blood comes out in black lumps and looks coagulated.

Pulsatilla and *Cinchona* are good remedies in bleeding from the nose.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS, affections of.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS, (See Inflammation.)

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE LUNGS, AND HÆMOPTYSIS OR BLOODY COUGH.

Aconite, when the hemorrhage is preceded by orgasm (agitation) of blood in the chest, sensation of fulness in the chest, heat and pain in the chest, palpitation of the heart, anguish, pale face, expression of anguish in the face, and when the patient brings up quantities of blood, at intervals, even by a very slight cough, (every 5 minutes, until the hæmorrhage is arrested.)

Arnica, when the hæmorrhage proceeds from a fall, blow, etc. ; (see the treatise on Arnica;) or, when there is : shootings through the chest and head when coughing, a bruised feeling in the limbs, and when the expectorated blood is clear, frothy, and mixed with clots of mucus.

Arsenicum may be given after Aconite, if this should not be sufficient, especially when there is great anguish, palpitation of the heart, dry, burning heat, and a desire to walk about.

Ipecacuanha may be given after Arsenic, if this remedy does not afford permanent

benefit; or if, after the administration of *Aconite*, there still remains a taste of blood in the mouth, with nausea, weakness, and a short and hacking cough, with expectoration of mucus streaked with blood.

Hyoscyamus, if the patient be a drunkard, in which case *Arsenic* may be given after *Hyoscyamus*, if this should not prove sufficient; or, if the hæmorrhage be preceded by a dry cough, which is especially troublesome at night.

Nux vomica, in persons of a lively and choleric temperament, when the hæmorrhage proceeds from the suppression of a hæmorrhoidal discharge, from a fit of passion, or from cold, (in the latter case, *Sulphur* and *Nux* may be alternated every 15 minutes.)

Opium, especially in drunkards, when there is burning at the heart, drowsiness, coldness of the extremities, starts. *Nux vom.* may be administered after the *Opium*.

Belladonna: excessive exhaustion, constant tickling in the larynx, shortness of breath, short and hacking cough, restlessness, strong and quick beating of the heart, symptoms of spasms in the chest, burning heat, thirst; signs of congestion to the head.

Drosera, when the cough is accompanied with vomiting of blood from the stomach; in this case, *Ipec.* ought to be given first.

Ledum: oppressed breathing, constriction of the chest, concussion of the chest and head by the cough, with expectoration of a quantity of bright-red blood; horrible headache, bloated countenance, noise in the ears, tickling in the trachea, constipation; alternation of heat, and moderate sweat in the whole body; debility.

Pulsatilla, if the menstrual discharge be scanty or suppressed, with quantity of mucus in the mouth and throat; greenish and bloody expectoration, or expectoration of lumps of dark and coagulated blood, especially in the night; stitches in the left side of the chest; constant cough, cold feet, asthma.

Rhus: warm and qualmish feeling in the chest, with expulsion of bright-red blood; painful sensation in the lower part of the chest; weak feeling about the heart, after the cough, as if the heart were trembling; violent pressure in the pit of the stomach after eating.

COUGH.

Acidum phosphoricum cures a short and hacking morning-cough, with expectoration of mucus.

Aconite, dry cough, with heat, thirst, and great restlessness, or when the cough comes on after every cold, especially in the evening and at night.

Belladonna : several turns of cough, with nightly catarrh, stitches in the sternum, oppressed breathing, tension in the chest, with pain and distension of the abdomen, tendency to start ; or, nightly spasmodic cough, with a sort of spasm and tickling in the larynx ; or, catarrhal cough, when dry and accompanied with thirst.

Bryonia : dry cough in the morning and after walking ; asthma ; heaviness of the head ; when stooping, it feels as if it would fall to pieces ; or, spasmodic cough, always coming on after a meal, sometimes accompanied with vomiting, hard stool ; or, influenza-cough, with troublesome scraping in the throat.

Carbo vegetabilis : chronic influenza-cough, with light expectoration of mucus.

Chamomilla : cough brought on by teething ; or, dry cough, with tickling in the throat ; it is especially felt morning and evening, and disappears in the bed.

Conium : violent, dry, titillating cough, almost without intermission, and accompanied with constant oppression of the chest and evening-fever.

Drosera removes the frequently violent cough and hoarseness remaining after measles.

Hyoscyamus : dry, nightly cough, with violent concussion of the body, and soreness of the

abdominal muscles ; the cough is sometimes accompanied with diarrhoea.

Ipecacuanha : suffocative cough after a cold ; dry, spasmodic, concussive, the breathing being sometimes arrested, and the cough being followed by vomiting of a green substance or of mucus. The cough sometimes consists in a few violent, concussive fits, in rapid succession ; every new inspiration seems to bring on another fit ; or, when the cough is dry, and consists in long paroxysms, with painful shocks in the head and stomach ; it terminates in nausea, vomiting, and general sweat ; or, when the cough is accompanied with violent retching or vomiting of mucus ; or, in spasmodic cough, attended with intolerable tickling in the larynx.

Mercurius : soreness of the throat, painful swelling of the glands, titillation and burning in the larynx, inflammation of the uvula and palate, hoarseness ; the patient feels most comfortable in the morning.

Natrum mur., when there is an involuntary discharge of urine at every turn of cough.

Nux vomica, in dry cough, frequently so violent that it terminates in vomiting ; or, when the cough is accompanied with titillation below the larynx. *Nux vom.* is the best remedy for a dry, short, and hacking cough, excited

by a tickling below the larynx ; or else the cough may last for a while in the morning, and result in the bringing up of a very small quantity of mucus ; or, when the cough is accompanied with a headache, as if the head would burst, and a pain in the whole abdomen as if bruised.

Phosphorus is useful in old, dry cough, or when there is much expectoration and soreness in the chest ; if *Phosphorus* does not help, *Pulsatilla* may be used.

Pulsatilla : cough day and night, with pain in the sides, expectoration after coughing a long while. Or, morning cough shaking the whole body with retching, accumulation of water in the mouth, inclination to vomit, discharge of whitish mucus without taste or smell. Or, suffocative cough every night, the fits being brought on by a layer of mucus extending from the velum of the palate as far as the tongue. Or, spasmodic cough, with dryness in the trachea, asthma, oppression, palpitation of the heart. Or, inveterate catarrhal cough, relieved by sitting up, with expectoration of large quantities of lumps of yellow mucus, hoarseness, soreness in the throat, burning pain in the chest, general debility, wretched appearance, sometimes a continuous burning heat with thirst.

Sulphur : turns of short cough in the night,

' without expectoration, and with pressure or sensation of roughness under the sternum. Or, cough with difficult white expectoration, generally in the evening and after midnight, with shortness of breath and oppression in the pit of the stomach. Or, inveterate cough with yellow or white expectoration, stitches in the pit of the stomach, night-sweat, and alternation of heat and chilliness in the day time.

Lachesis: suffocative short hacking cough, with difficult expectoration, the patient is unable to lie down, the chest feels crowded, has to open the windows to get air; sensation as if a movable lump had grown fast in the throat, the patient feels as if this lump could be brought up, but it is impossible.

HOOPING-COUGH.

Aconite, in the first stage, when the cough has not yet assumed a spasmodic character.

Belladonna, when the cough is rather a dry spasmodic cough, or when the fit is preceded by a disagreeable sensation in the pit of the stomach, and accompanied with hemorrhage from nose and mouth. *Belladonna* is a specific when the brain seems to be affected, or when the cough is accompanied with a spasmodic constriction of the throat, the inspira-

tions are deep and wheezing, and the expirations not complete.

Bryonia, when the cough is most violent after eating or drinking.

Cina, hooping-cough with affection of the chest, frightful expectoration, asthma. Or, in the second stage when there is hemorrhage from the mouth and nose. Or, when the body becomes rigid during the attack, when after the attack a gurgling noise is heard from the throat to the abdomen, when there are symptoms denoting the presence of worms, such as boring in the nose, *colic*.

Drosera, in the convulsive stage, when the fit terminates with hemorrhage from the mouth and nose, or vomiting of the food, the face becomes blue and puffed, and the child clings to the nearest objects. When there is danger of suffocation, hemorrhage from the nose and mouth, protrusion of the eyes, vomiting of food, *Ipecacuanha* ought to be given before *Drosera*.

Nux rom., when the cough is suffocative and dry, and accompanied with constipation.

Pulsatilla, when the fits come principally on in the night, and can be shortened by raising the child. Or, for a loose cough with profuse expectoration, remaining after the hooping-cough.

Tartar emetic: cough with retching and diar-

rhœa, causing debility and danger of life, or when the supper is thrown up again in the first hours after midnight.

Veratrum may be employed when the cough is accompanied with suffocative fits, vomiting, the face becomes blue.

HOARSENESS.

Belladonna, hoarseness from catching cold after measles.

Carbo veget., when the hoarseness increases by loud talking, or is worse in damp and cool weather, and in the morning after rising.

Causticum has relieved hoarseness when it was scarcely possible to hear the person's voice.

Drosera removes the hoarseness and the chronic cough which sometimes remain after measles. *Drosera* likewise relieves catarrhal hoarseness almost instantaneously; smelling is sufficient.

Dulcamara relieves the hoarseness occasioned by a violent cold.

Sulphur, constantly hoarse and deep voice, worse in damp weather, sometimes accompanied with fatiguing dry cough, and sensation as if something were lodged in the larynx.

LOSS OF VOICE.

Belladonna, sudden loss of voice, violent chills,

and general coldness, anguish and trembling motion of the heart.

Generally loss of voice is merely a symptom of a more general disturbance, the cure of which will secure the removal of the secondary affection.

INFLUENZA.

Aconite: catarrhal or rheumatic fever, sore throat, stitches in the chest or side, oppression of the chest; has to be repeated several times, every 4 hours.

Arsenicum: profuse flow of thin and acrid co-ryza, (mucus from the nose,) racking cough, excited by exspirations, oppressed breathing, soreness in the chest, tearing or drawing pain in the bones, great debility. *Arnica* may be given after or in alternation with *Arsenic*.

Causticum: raw feeling in the chest, aching pain in the occiput, vomiting of food; tensive pain in the bones of the face; empty feeling in the upper part of the abdomen; violent dry cough, more violent in the night; great weakness in the feet.

Ipecacuanha, when the attack is characterized by violent retching and vomiting of quantities of mucus.

Mercurius sol. : vertigo, especially when raising the head; dull headache, or pressing and

tearing pain in the forehead and occiput ; sore throat ; dry or moist cough ; rheumatic pains in the ears, teeth, face, limbs ; sometimes slimy and bilious vomiting and diarrhoea ; chilliness and heat ; bruised feeling in the limbs. Or, when the head and chest are especially affected, and a violent, dry, racking cough is present.

Nux vom. : hammering or stitching pain in the head, or sensation as if the head were being dashed to pieces ; alternation of heat in the face and slight chills over the body ; hollow, rough cough, with rattling of mucus in the chest, and sometimes with expectoration of thick mucus, or loose expectoration with stitches in the left side ; pain in the small of the back.

Phosphorus : when the trachea is violently inflamed in its whole course, and excessively painful.

Pulsatilla : violent cough with pain in the chest, leaving no rest when lying down. Or, want of appetite, slimy taste ; short, dry cough with stitches in the left side of the chest ; bruised pain in the small of the back when rising and walking about ; loose stool.

Sabadilla : drowsiness in day-time ; chills from the feet to the head ; pressure upon the eyes when looking up ; aching pain in the forehead ; soreness of the tongue ; difficult deglu-

tition, frequently as if a piece of skin were hanging in the throat; bitter taste, want of appetite; brown diarrhoea; urine turbid; cough with vomiting and sharp stitches in the vertex; pain in the region of the stomach; cough with a peculiar rawness of the chest as if irritated by smoke; painful paralytic weakness of the limbs; the symptoms are worst in the evening; dry skin; hot face and cold extremities.

Veratrum helps when the catarrhal symptoms are slight, but the debility excessive from the commencement.

CATARRH.

Chamomilla: catarrh with tenacious mucus, cough, especially in the evening, slight fever, restlessness in the night.

Belladonna: catarrh with violent fever, sore throat, coryza, dry cough, hot, dry skin, desire for drink without drinking much, hurried breathing.

Nux rom.: catarrh with dry cough, wandering chills as if moving over the bones, making their appearance during motion, and frequently alternating with flushes of heat; frequently a scraping sensation in the throat, roughness of voice. Or, catarrh without fever, but with great flow of mucus from the

nose in the evening, and obstruction of the nose during night.

Phosphorus: catarrhal fever, with hoarseness and cough, and excessive prostration of spirits.

Pulsatilla: catarrh of the lungs with copious expectoration of mucus. Or, when the larynx is inflamed, with violent cough, vomiting; when these symptoms occur, Aconite has frequently to be resorted to; sometimes *Chamomilla* and *Nux*.

Stannum: copious expectoration of mucus, roughness of voice, and weak feeling in the chest.

CROUP.

In the commencement of the fever give

Aconite. This may be alternated with *Spongia*, if the cough be hollow, rough and barking, with hoarseness of voice, and hurried and rattling breathing, or when the breathing is wheezing, pain in the region of the larynx; starting as if the child would suffocate. When the fever subsides, substitute *Hepar sulp.* in the place of *Aconite*, and give *Hepar* and *Spongia* in alternation, every two hours. There are many more remedies for croup, which it requires a physician to select. The true specifics for the real membranous croup so far as known are: Bromine, Caustic Ammonia, and the Bichromate of Potash.

QUINSY, SORE THROAT.

Aconite, every two hours, for sore throat, when the fauces and the velum are dark-red, and a stitching pain is felt when swallowing. When the burning pricking is relieved by swallowing, then give *Ignatia*.

Belladonna: inflammation of the throat, with very little secretion of mucus or tenacious mucus in the fauces and larynx ; swelling of the velum palati, uvula, tonsils ; dry, hot or slimy tongue, stitches in the fauces extending into the ears ; sometimes the neck and the glands behind the ear and under the angle of the lower jaw are swollen and the fauces are covered with evanescent ulcers ; dryness and heat of the skin ; headache, violent thirst ; stinging pain when swallowing, paralytic weakness of the organs of speech, constipation.

Chamomilla : inflammation of the throat brought on by exposing the neck to cold and damp weather ; ulcerative pain and little ulcers in the throat ; stitching-burning pain in the larynx, roughness of voice, titillation inducing cough.

Ignatia, pricking and burning between the acts of swallowing and relieved by swallowing food ; sensation as of a lump in the throat.

Mercurius : sore throat, with scraping sensation behind the palate, and constant flow of

saliva from the mouth ; pain during empty deglutition ; taste putrid and slimy ; stinging pain in the tonsils and sub-maxillary glands ; when the fauces are not so much red and inflamed as covered with thick layers of mucus, the fore part of the tongue is covered with white, the back part with yellow mucus. Mercury and Belladonna may be given in alternation every 3 hours.

Pulsatilla : scraping sensation, or sensation of soreness and burning in the throat ; stinging and pressure during empty deglutition, less when swallowing food, or as if the food glided over a swelling ; scattered redness of the mucous membrane ; a tearing pain is frequently experienced in the outside of the neck, and a stitching pain in the ear.

ASTHMA.

Aconite, violent crowing suffocative cough, with constriction of the trachea ; face bright-red and pulse very frequent.

Arsenic : Asthma, sensation as if there were too little air in the chest, with pain and pressure in the pit of the stomach, as if that region were too narrow ; sleeplessness and debility ; aching of all the limbs.—Or : asthma with flatulent colic and abdominal spasms ; dry cough, contraction of the chest and larynx ; has to sit up ; relieved when cough

and mucous expectoration set in.—Or, spasmodic asthma, with cold sweat and anguish of death.

Belladonna: the patient falls down with a deep inspiration and is without consciousness for some time; involuntary discharge of urine and faeces; lastly clenching of the fingers and convulsions.—Or, asthma with catarrh, the patient feels as if he would suffocate.

Chamomilla, asthma resulting from incarceration of flatulence, or when children are exposed to cold and are attacked with asthma and suffocative fits in consequence.—Or, when in windy weather, the pit of the stomach and the region below the ribs, in children, become suddenly distended and so hard that it is impossible to make an impression into the parts, the children becoming asthmatic, restless, screaming, drawing up the limbs.

Cuprum, when the chest is quiet and the abdominal muscles are convulsively moved. Or, oppressed breathing, in children, after a cold, with short, spasmodic cough, coming on after every deep inspiration and resulting in the expulsion of white mucus.

Ipecacuanha: Danger of suffocation, especially when accompanying nettle-rash, arrest of breathing, nausea, cold sweat on the forehead, anguish, fear of death, general heat alternat-

ing with coldness and paleness.—Or, the patient suddenly wakes in the night with a dry cough, the inspired air pushing and pressing against the larynx as if it could not get out again, owing to constriction of the larynx or the presence of a foreign body ; the fit comes on every five or ten minutes.—Or, in the suffocative catarrh of children.

Nux vom. : asthma complicated with gastric symptoms ; the fits come on when walking or in the night ; the patient has to lean his hands upon the table ; flat or putrid taste ; heartburn, distension of the abdomen after a meal ; constipation ; vertigo when stooping, or aching pain in the forehead ; cold feet ; vehement disposition. Or, asthma depending upon spasm of the stomach.—Or, asthma occasioned by anxious dreams.—Or, asthma occasioned by the sensation as if the clothes were too tight.—Or, asthma of hysterical and hypochondriac individuals.—Or, that sort of spasm of the chest which is relieved by turning to the opposite side, or on the back, sitting up, rising, or lying down.

Phosphorus : asthma of phthisicky individuals, or dry asthma returning every ten or twelve days.

Pulsatilla, asthma from scanty or suppressed menstruation, or from suppressed rash.

Sambucus : Blue tinge and puffiness of the face and fore-arms ; feels hot, especially in the palms of the hands ; dry heat of the whole body ; trembling of the body from suffocative anguish ; wheezing breathing ; rattling in the chest ; points to the middle of the chest when asked a question. After *Sambucus*, Belladonna may be given.

Stramonium, when the spasm depends upon a spasm in the pectoral muscles.

Sulphur. Asthma and discharge from the ear consequent upon scarlet-fever.

Zincum is an excellent remedy, when the asthma increases after the patients have for a long time ceased to throw off mucus.

RHEUMATISM.

Aconite : acute rheumatism or inflammation of the muscles and their sheaths—or, in acute inflammation of the knee-joint, with violent tearing pains, swelling, shining redness of the skin, fever,—or, in acute pain of the face or teeth, especially when the pain is renewed or increased by wine or spirituous beverage, or by moral emotions such as chagrin.

Arnica, when the patient lies stiff in his bed, with pricking in the toes and fingers, knees and arm-joints, alternating with violent tearing and cutting in the muscles, and tendons ;

stiffness in the hip and knee-joints.—Or, unceasing tearing pains in the hands and feet, the hands being swollen, and shining red; if any pain in the hands remain, Antimonium may be given for it.

Arsenic: intolerable tearing from the hip to the ankles.

Belladonna: acute rheumatism; tearing pain in the shoulder darting along the bone as far as the hand,—or, acute pain in the hip, burning occasionally and most violent in the night; the parts are painful to the touch; fine prickings in the skin.

Bryonia: acute rheumatism of the lower limbs; tensive, stitching, tearing pains in the calves down to the ankles; the parts are swollen, shining-red, immovable; dry, general heat, white-coated tongue, violent thirst, frequent and full pulse; the pain is more moderate in rest; urine red and burning. In some cases the wrist and knee-joints are swollen and inflamed, and the pain wanders from one limb to another, from one hand to another. Sometimes the tearing pains are accompanied with a sensation as if the parts were seized with pincers and torn to pieces; or, as if a dull body were bored from the hip to the toes along the inferior surface of the tibiæ and then remained lodged in the parts.

Causticum removes arthritic (gouty) tearing in the leg and the joints.

Chamomilla is suitable in acute rheumatism, especially when the pains drawing and tearing and affecting the tendons, ligaments or bones, when there is no swelling and the pains are accompanied with a paralytic or numb sensation ; also, when the pains are most violent in the night and do not change their place ; the fever accompanying the attack commences with chilliness, immediately followed by burning heat.—Or, when the rheumatic pain makes the limb immovable. Take the medicine three times a day.

Dulcamara, may be given when the tearing pains are accompanied with general bloatedness, white-coated tongue, the pains being sometimes relieved by motion.

Ignatia : Indescribable pain in the bone of the upper arm, as if broken, relieved somewhat by lying upon it ; accompanied with pain in the shoulder-joint, when turning the arm backward, as if bruised or sprained, whereas a stitching pain is felt when turning the arm inward. Or, when a boring lancination is experienced deep in the brain, with violent pain from the axilla to the tips of the fingers, as if the flesh were being detached from the bone ; the arm feels paralysed.

Lycopodium : pain in the small of the back, cramp and tearing in the whole of the spine, especially when sitting, also when making an exertion, increasing in bad weather, relieved by warmth ; accompanied with rheumatic tension and tearing in the joints, stiffness of the limbs, and coldness of the feet, headache when thinking of something ; wretched complexion ; sometimes heartburn and sour eructations.

Mercurius : stitching and drawing in both lower limbs, the affected parts feeling cold all the time ; if the parts should subsequently feel stiff and numb, *Coccus* may be administered.

Mercurius is a specific when sweating does not relieve the pain.

Nux vomica : chilliness through and through, followed by aching pain in the head ; drawing pain from the shoulder to the arms, as if the parts would go to sleep, with inability to move the parts ; the same pain is felt in the lower limbs ; stitches and stiffness in the hip-joints ; painful contraction of the toes at night ; the pain becomes worse during motion or by contact. *Nux vom.* may be administered in alternation with *Aconite*, when the attack commences with violent chills and tearing pains in the limbs, followed by burning, gnawing heat and sweat, during which

the pains increase. Or, when the pains are of a drawing and tensive nature, accompanied with a weak or numb feeling, or with cramp-pains and twitchings of single parts of muscles. Or, when the patient is exceedingly sensitive to the cold or open air. Or, when the rheumatism is accompanied with congestive symptoms, such as—distension of the abdomen, flatulence, abdominal pulsations, intense pain in the region of the stomach, followed by a sort of boiling heat rising over the chest and spreading into the head and the whole body ; the fits come on after a meal or after a great exertion ; repeat the dose every night.

Phosphorus, when the tearing and drawing in the limbs are accompanied with loose stool and flatulent distension, frequent bleeding of the gums, turbid urine depositing a brick-dust sediment, heaviness and weariness in all the limbs, headache alternating with the pains in the limbs.

Pulsatilla, pain in the knee as if it were broken ; drawing tearing in the knees, alternating from one to the other, or in the forearms, hands, shoulders, feet ; when the swelling comes on the pain is relieved. *Pulsatilla* is indicated when the approach of bad weather brings on stitches and a feeling of coldness in the limb, and when the limb

now seems to swell on, now to grow thin, which latter is indeed the case. Or, when the pain is relieved by the open air and becomes more violent in the warm room, or in the bed. Or, when the tearing in the limbs is accompanied with tearing in the ears and discharge from the ears. Or, when the rheumatic pain is wandering and produces swelling and redness of the joints.

Rhus : Creeping in the fingers when the arm lies quiet, gradually extending into the whole arm, temples and occiput, with throbbing pain ; painful stitches in the lower part of the spine, when walking ; the pain in the arm is sometimes relieved by a stinging burning in the ball of the foot ; tearing pain between the scapulæ ; the parts upon which one rests, go to sleep. *Rhus* is to be given when these symptoms increase during rest or in the night ; *Bryonia* when they are relieved by rest or in the night.

Sulphur : Stitches in the hip-joints at every step ; when this pain abates, a tearing is experienced in the right arm, this pain being worst in the open air.

Thuya may be administered for a tearing and beating pain in the shoulder as if there were ulceration, extending thence to the fingers ; jactitation of the muscles from the shoulder to the middle of the upper arm ; feeling of

deadness in the fore-arm and fingers; the pains increase when the arm is left hanging down, and in the warmth of the bed; they are relieved by motion, coldness and sweat; sensation of coolness in the arms.

SKIN, affections of.

ERYSIPelas.

Aconite and *Belladonna* may be used in alternation, in erysipelatous inflammation round the bottom of the foot.

Pulsatilla: swelling, redness and burning of the bottom and dorsum of the foot, with a stinging pain during motion and contact.

Bryonia, for erysipelas of the joints, the pain increasing by motion.

Rhus, for crysipelas consequent upon venesection, the whole of the arm being considerably swollen, and covered with vesicles all over. Arsenic may be given after *Rhus*. Or, give *Rhus* when the vesicular erysipelatous inflammation has been occasioned by mustard plasters. Or, erysipelas of the dorsum of the foot, the parts being covered with pus.

Sulphur may be given after *Belladonna*, if *Belladonna* did not help.

SCARLET-FEVER.

• *Aconite* and *Mercury* may be given in alterna-

tion, in the commencement of the fever, when there is excessive inflammation of the throat, accompanied with ulcers and blisters, and a tumultuous state of the circulation, indicated by a quick, full and hard pulse.

Belladonna, when the chest, back and abdomen are covered with a smooth scarlet eruption, inflammation and spasmodic constriction of the throat, pain in the sparkling and convulsed or fixed and glistening eyes, swelling of the glands under the angle of the lower jaw, thirst without much fever. Sometimes the eruption is preceded by bad sleep ; cold, pointed nose : blue color around the mouth ; fever, drowsiness, moist skin, dulness of the head ; sore throat ; alternation of chilliness and heat ; tossing about at night ; bloatedness of the hands and face ; drawing or tearing pains in the lower limbs ; redness of the tongue, especially the edges, vertigo, thirst. The Belladonna may be repeated as soon as a new exacerbation of the symptoms, or new symptoms set in. Belladonna is likewise indicated when cerebral symptoms, delirium, etc., set in ; in this case it may be alternated with Aconite every three hours.

Phosphorus in malignant scarlatina. The skin is glowing hot and the whole body covered with a smooth fiery-red eruption ; pulse quick and hard ; tongue dry and coated with a

thick, brown-black crust ; lips dry and covered with brown crusts ; gums and teeth are lined with a black, viscid mucus ; sopor and delirium ; incontinence of urine ; drink flows back again out of the mouth ; loss of speech and hearing ; startings, boring with the head into the pillow. Phosphorus may be repeated as soon as the first dose shall have spent its power. For the remaining somnolence *Opium* may be given ; if swelling of the throat remain, give *Mercury*.

Rhus, in complicated scarlatina : dark redness from the head to the toes, after which innumerable vesicles break out, containing a purulent fluid ; burning heat ; somnolence and starting ; painful and unsuccessful desire to urinate.

Sulphur, when the eruption suddenly disappears from the skin and when the following symptoms occur : sleep, starting, contortion of the eyes ; pulse small and quick ; skin dry, but not hot. Sulphur may likewise be administered when *Belladonna* seems to be indicated, but does not relieve the patient.

TYPHOID SCARLATINA

requires the attention of a physician.

Bryonia is indicated when the patients constantly perform a grinding motion with the jaws, with congestion to the brain, delirium,

great sensitiveness to external impressions, intolerance of light, figures before the eyes.

Hyoscyamus, when the eruption has a bluish aspect, accompanied with convulsions, furious delirium, squinting, desire to escape, illusions of sight, such as seeing pictures that are hanging on the wall fall down, etc.

Opium, when the eruption has not fairly come out, or consists in patches of a bluish color, when there is coma, insensibility to the light.

Antimonium tart., when vomiting of glairy mucus and diarrhoea, with a cold clammy sweat, have set in.

Ipecacuanha, when there is nausea or vomiting, suffocative breathing, spasmodic cough.

When the throat begins to become gangrened and a putrid, cadaverous odor is exhaled from it, nitric acid or, what is preferable, the protoxide of chlorine is to be exhibited.

Arsenic is an important remedy in the latter stages of malignant scarlatina, when the eruption becomes livid and in patches, with dark, watery, fetid evacuations, small and frequent or collapsed pulse, anxiety and tenderness in the praecordial region, cold and clammy sweat, dry, cracked and blackish tongue, occasional retching, with raising of glairy or fetid mucus, etc.

Camphora may be used in small doses, every five or ten minutes, when the patient is sink-

ing into collapse of pulse, for the purpose of raising the sinking powers of life and preparing the introduction of other suitable remedies.

Phosphoric acid is indicated, when a retrocession of the eruption results in a violent involuntary diarrhœa, when the beverage returns by the nose and there is a complete prostration of the vital powers.

Hellebore and *Rhus* relieve the dropsy which sometimes succeeds scarlatina.

PURPLE-RASH.

Aconite, violent fever, tossing about, dizziness, violent and painful cough, bilious vomiting, urine fiery red and hot, thirst, the neck and arms, and afterwards the trunk and lower limbs are covered with purple rash, being an inflammation and raising of the pores ; or the skin may be covered with innumerable, small vesicles, containing a serous fluid.

Belladonna may be given after *Aconite*, if inflammation of the throat remains ; or it may be given in alternation with *Aconite* every six hours.

Coffea, when the pain is excessive and the patient is in a weeping mood.

MEASLES.

Aeonite and *Pulsatilla* may be given in alter-

nation in the commencement of the disease, every six hours.

Belladonna, when the patients suffer with violent thirst, stinging pain in the throat during deglutition, hoarseness, stitches in the chest, violent headache, startings of the extremities. *Belladonna* is likewise indicated when the cerebral symptoms are predominant; *Bryonia* when the chest is especially affected; and *Pulsatilla* and *Mercury*, when the abdomen is the principal seat of the disease.

Phosphorus, in malignant measles, when the patient is lying in a state of unconsciousness, with constant heat, thin and flocculent stool, tongue and palate covered with a white, glairy substance, great debility but no complaining, white miliary eruption, sometimes peeling off. *Phosphorus* is also the best remedy when a dry cough and vomiting set in.

Pulsatilla for repelling measles, or measles in full efflorescence, accompanied with short, dry cough, and stitches in the chest when coughing.

Stramonium is sometimes preferable to Aconite, when, previous to the appearance of the eruption, delirium sets in, and the children see frightful visions, rats, mice, etc., or when a spasmodic constriction of the fauces supervenes.

Sulphur is useful when the eruption is slight and the eyes are greatly inflamed. Or, when roughness of the throat remains after measles. Or, when after the regular course of the measles, a new dry heat sets in, with brown-black lips and tongue, they being covered with a thick layer of viscid mucus, incessant cough with copious, viscid and purulent expectoration, diarrhoea day and night. Or, when, during the course of the disease, a purulent discharge from the ears sets in with violent pain in the ears, and violent tearing and beating in the head, and pain in all the limbs.

NETTLE-RASH.

Aconite in the morning, and *Nux* at night ; the face is glowing and blood-red ; the body is covered with rash, the slightest exposure causing violent chilliness ; oppression of the chest, hoarseness, dry, burning skin, headache, anguish and internal uneasiness.

Dulcamara, pricking sensation over the whole body, the skin is covered with white, irregular blotches, surrounded with red areolæ ; the eruption comes out in the warm, and disappears in the cold ; diarrhoea, vomiting, pain in the limbs.

Ipecacuanha, when danger of suffocation sets in of a sudden, with nausea, sweat on the

forehead, anguish, alternation of heat with coldness and paleness.

ITCH.

Mercurius is useful in itch which has been mismanaged with Sulphur, or in dry itch resembling rash and readily bleeding.

Carbo veget. may be given when an eruption should break out again after the violent suppression of itch. *Sepia* may be given under similar circumstances.

Sulphur is the best specific for the real itch, especially in recent cases. *Psoricum* is more suitable for inveterate cases, and when the Sulphur is not sufficient.

ITCHING OF THE SKIN.

Rhus and *Sulphur* in alternation, the former in the morning, the latter in the evening, especially when the itching is burning.

Pulsatilla, if the itching commences after getting warm in the bed.

Ignatia, if it wanders from one place to another by rubbing.

SMALL-POX.

Four stages may be distinguished in this disease :

1. The febrile stage, during which

Aconite ought to be administered ; and if there

be great irritation of the eyes, aversion to light, or cerebral symptoms,

Belladonna may be given after or in alternation with Aconite.

Opium, when sopor supervenes.

2. Eruptive stage. If the fever be high during this stage,

Aconite should be administered; if there be headache, nausea, vomiting, pain in the back or small of the back, with a bruised feeling, *Bryonia* is to be given.

Belladonna should be given during this stage, if cerebral symptoms set in.

Stramonium, when the eruption threatens to recede.

Arsenic, if *Stramonium* be insufficient, or the eruption assumes a malignant aspect.

3. Suppurative stage.

Mercury and *Arnica* are the best specifics during this stage, or

Arsenic, if the diarrhoea be very violent.

4. Stage of desiccation. No remedy is required during this stage, except washing with tepid water; however, if febrile symptoms set in,

Aconite should be given; if constipation,

Nux or *Bryonia*; if diarrhoea,

Mercurius.

Variolin and *Vaccinin* are admirable remedies in the treatment of small-pox, and may be

used in the very commencement of the disease.

China is to be given in black, malignant small-pox, when diarrhoea sets in during the suppurative period.

Chamomilla ought to be administered for the cough in the suppurative stage.

Arsenic and *Carbo veget.*, when the pus becomes sanious, (from sanies, bloody pus.)

Coffea removes the sleeplessness, bilious vomiting and headache accompanying the eruption of small-pox.

Sulphur, when given in the eruptive stage and preceded by a few doses of *Aconite*, shortens the disease considerably, and makes it much milder. It is likewise the best preventive against secondary small-pox, which frequently induces loss of sight and hearing.

VARICELLA, OR CHICKEN-POX.

Aconite, if there be high fever.

Coffea for the restlessness and anguish.

Chamomilla, if spasmodic symptoms supervene.

Belladonna, when the child is unable to keep the head straight, when the hands and head are hot, accompanied with cries, restlessness, and a pain resembling colic.

Pulsatilla, when given at the commencement, shortens the course of the disease, and is the best preventive.

VARIOLOID.

Aconite, in the commencement of the disease, when there is much fever.

Belladonna, when the headache is intense.

Bryonia, when there is pain in the loins.

Sulphur facilitates the process of desiccation.

Tartar emetic, for asthmatic symptoms, with mucous rattling in the chest.

Mercury and *Belladonna* are likewise indicated when the lungs have become affected, and there is much expectoration and cough.

JAUNDICE.

Chamomilla, if caused by chagrin, irregular diet, cold and other similar causes.

Aconite, if the fever be high.

Cinchona, when the region of the liver is painful to the touch, and there is want of appetite, with considerable distension of the abdomen.

Mercury is one of the greatest specifics against jaundice.

Sulphur is likewise an excellent specific in jaundice, and may be given after Mercury, if this should not be sufficient, or in alternation with it—Mercury in the night, Sulphur in the morning.

Nux vomica: continuous, deep-seated, tensive and aching pain in the region of the liver; it is sometimes stinging or burning, and

wanders to the pit of the stomach, between the shoulders, to the loins or the region of the clavicle, especially when turning to the left side, walking, raising one's self, or making an exertion ; sometimes hard places are felt in the region of the liver ; feeling of repletion in the pit of the stomach ; constipation ; urine has the color of saffron ; putrid or sweet taste, especially when the patient has an irritable disposition.

Pulsatilla may be given in alternation with *Nux*, when there is a continuous aching pain in the region below the ribs, and violent stitches in the region of the liver.

HEPATIC SPOTS.

Lycopodium and *Sulphur* may be given in alternation every three days.

CHAPPED HANDS.

Sulphur and *Petroleum* are useful in this affection, when it appears in the winter season.

SLEEP.

ANGOR NOCTURNUS, (fit of nightly anguish.)

Arsenic, if the anguish about the heart be excessive.

Rheum, for the nightly crying and tossing about of children.

Ipecacuanha, if the fit be accompanied with vomiting of large quantities of mucus, and pain in the pit of the stomach.

NIGHTMARE.

Aconite, if the attack be accompanied with febrile heat, palpitation of the heart, anxiety, tossing about, oppressed breathing.

Nux vom., if the attack result from abuse of spirituous drinks.

Opium, when the attack begins with cold sweat, followed by burning heat, convulsive startings of the limbs, stertorous breathing, eyes half open, clenching of the fingers.

These remedies do not eradicate a chronic disposition for nightmare ; to effect this, the anti-psoric remedies, such as *Sulphur*, *Silica*, *Causticum*, *Lycopodium*, etc., have to be used.

SOMNAMBULISM.

Bryonia and *Phosphorus* may be given in alternation.

SLEEPLESSNESS.

Aconite, if there be febrile heat, and the sleeplessness is caused by agitating events.

Coffea, if caused by excessive use of coffee, excessive joy, prolonged watching.

• *Ignatia*, if caused by grief.

Hyoscyamus, when the sleeplessness results from nervous excitement, either after or during the course of an illness, especially in irritable and sensitive individuals.

Nux vom., when caused by prolonged meditation, reading, abuse of coffee.

Opium, when caused by fear or fright.

Pulsatilla, from overloading the stomach at supper.

Belladonna may be given to children, if they cry all the time without any assignable cause.

Rheum, if there be a frequent desire to evacuate, with tenesmus and colic.

NIGHT-SWEATS.

Acidum phosphoricum every night, or

Stannum, if the former does not relieve.

Sambucus, when the sweat is excessive.

Mercurius, when the sweat is the remainder of a catarrh.

STOMACH, affections of, and Gastric Symptoms.

HEARTBURN.

Calcarea, clawing sensation in the chest, running of sour and burning water from the mouth, nausea, sometimes vomiting, dulness and giddiness of the head, debility.

Sulphur relieves violent heartburn.

Carbo vegetab. and *Nux*, when occasioned by abuse of spirituous liquors.

Cinchona, when setting in immediately after a meal.

Arnica, when occasioned by a blow or fall upon the stomach.

HICCOUGH.

Bryonia, violent hiccough, with retching and vomiting; violent agitation of the blood; glowing countenance. *Belladonna* may be alternated with *Bryonia* every six hours.

Nux vomica, hiccough of pregnant females; they are unable either to eat or drink.

Pulsatilla, when the hiccough terminates in a violent suffocative fit in the throat and chest, with anguish.

Sulphur, one dose a day, in chronic hiccough.

VOMITING AND NAUSEA.

Aconitum, vomiting or nausea of hysterical females, sometimes accompanied with aching pain over the forehead and ringing in the ears.

Arsenic, chronic vomiting after eating, or violent vomiting of food in the night, followed by vomiting of bilious and acrid substances; great pain in the region of the stomach during the vomiting; burning, as of hot coal, in

the pit of the stomach ; anguish ; excessive coryza ; pale countenance ; coldness of the hands and feet.

Bryonia, vomiting after a meal, followed by bitter eructations, pain in the stomach, and rising of water.

Calcarea, vomiting and diarrhoea of children when teething ; or, spitting, especially after eating sweet things.

Cina, chronic vomiting when worms are present.

Ferrum, vomiting immediately after a meal ; the food comes off unchanged.

Hyoscyamus frequently relieves the vomiting of food of small children, immediately after a meal.

Ipecacuanha, vomiting after eating or drinking ever so little.

Nux vomica, vomiting of undigested food, followed by empty retching, chilliness and spasmodic shaking of the body ; nightly vomiting of bile ; putrid and bitter taste in the mouth ; rawness and soreness in the pit of the stomach ; oppression at the stomach ; constipation or loose stool ; irritable disposition. Nux cures the vomiting consequent upon the abuse of spirituous liquors.

Pulsatilla may be given when the vomiting is accompanied with diarrhoea, colic, pale face, emaciation.

Opium, vomiting of faeces and urine, with constipation.

Tartar cmetic, for nausea and bitter-sour vomiting in the night, with bitter taste in the mouth and pressure at the stomach.

Veratrum, vomiting and diarrhoea, the vomiting coming on every day, sometimes also in the night, accompanied with several brownish or blackish diarrhoeic stools in succession.

BLACK VOMIT.

Arsenic, black vomit, with black diarrhoea, the paroxysm coming on in the night and suddenly.

Cinchona and *Veratrum* may be used if Arsenic is not sufficient.

Ipecacuanha, when there is constant inclination to vomit, with pain and pressure in the distended region of the stomach.

VOMITING OF MUCUS.

Ipecacuanha is the specific for that affection.

VOMITING OF BLOOD.

Aconite, giddiness, ringing or roaring in the ears, pressure at the stomach, vomiting of large quantities of black red, coagulated blood ; fainting weakness ; tumultuous, hard and full pulse.

Hyoscyamus, vomiting of blood after a cold, with redness of the eyes, bloated countenance, sensitiveness and painfulness of the pit of the stomach when touched ; the limbs feel weak and trembling, and as if gone to sleep ; sometimes convulsions may set in, with heaving of the chest and arrest of breathing ; after these symptoms have set in, the patient vomits dark-red blood.

Ipecacuanha, vomiting of blood, preceded by headache, pressure at the chest, nausea, bitter taste, frequent eructations, vomiting of food, followed by vomiting of blood when rising from the bed, or after exercise, or even after eating or drinking ; dizziness, oppression in the pit of the stomach, excessive weakness.

Nux vom., when the vomiting of blood comes from chagrin, preceded by repletion in the pit of the stomach, want of breath, cutting in the abdomen, and accompanied with vertigo, pressure in the forehead, and agitation of the blood in the chest.

Veratrum may be used when the other remedies are not indicated.

CARDIALGIA, OR SPASM OF THE STOMACH.

Belladonna, spasmodic and tensive pain in the pit of the stomach, or as if the parts were seized with the nails ; anguish as if the body

were constricted, feeling of coldness through the body, oppression, unsuccessful eructations, pressing towards the genital organs; redness, heat and puffiness of the face, staring look, dilatation of the pupils, partial loss of consciousness.

Calcarea, choking and contractive sensation from the abdomen upward through the œsophagus, followed by sour vomiting, and sometimes accompanied with yellowish, fetid diarrhœa, or also with constipation.

Carbo vegetabilis, when arising from flatulent distension, or from a cold, chagrin, etc., accompanied with a burning and aching pain.

Chamomilla, when the spasm arises from violent chagrin, or when it is a painful pressure as of a stone.

Coccus, when, after a meal, a pinching pain is felt under the ribs, in the pit of the stomach, and afterwards in the whole abdomen, with oppression of breathing and accumulation of water in the mouth.

Ignatia, burning pricking in the stomach and pit of the stomach, with weariness and emptiness in those parts after a meal; accumulation of water in the mouth.

Lycopodium, chronic cardialgia, as if the stomach were being pressed together from both sides, sometimes accompanied with arrest of breathing, spasm in the chest,

nausea, drawing and tearing in the abdomen ; vertigo, with aching pain in the forehead.

Nux vomica : pinching and griping, gnawing or aching, tensive and contractive pain in the stomach, qualmishness, retching, cough, vomiting of food, sometimes sensation of weight in the pit of the stomach, rising of a sour and burning fluid, accumulation of water in the mouth, putrid taste, constipation, flatulent distension ; the pain is relieved by bending double.

Pulsatilla : violent pressure in the pit of the stomach, terminating in vomiting of food ; want of appetite, sourish and bitter taste ; sensation in the morning, when rising, as if the stomach were pressed together with the hand.

Sulphur, chronic cardialgia : sensation as if the stomach were pressed together with pincers, or as if the stomach were oppressed by a load as of stones, after a meal ; or oppression at the stomach, after which a tearing and burning is experienced in the left hypochondrium, and an aching pain in the abdomen, accompanied with nausea and spitting of water.

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH.

Sepia may be used against acidity of the stomach.

Cinchona, when experienced after a meal.

Rheum, *Magnesia carb.*, and *Chamomilla* remove acidity in the primæ viæ (the first ways) of children, and the diarrhoea occasioned by it.

DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH BY MORAL CAUSES.

Ignatia, when it results from grief.

Opium, when it results from chagrin or fear.

Aconite, when it results from fright.

Chamomilla, when from anger.

DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH BY EATING OR DRINKING.

Nux vomica, when the stomach has been deranged by spirituous beverages, abuse of coffee, or excessive mental exertions.

Cinchona, when by abuse of tea.

Pulsatilla, when by eating fat, pastry, and excessive quantities of fruit.

Arnica, when caused by a fall, (see the treatise on Arnica.)

SEA-SICKNESS, AND SICKNESS FROM RIDING IN A CARRIAGE.

Cocculus relieves the nausea and vomiting in sea-sickness.

Ipecacuanha, if there be much pain in the pit of the stomach.

Arsenic, if the vomiting is very painful, and accompanied with anguish and sudden prostration of strength.

SWELLINGS.

When caused by a fall or blow, give *Arnica*, (see the treatise.)

RHEUMATIC AND ARTHRITIC SWELLINGS, (See RHEUMATISM, and GOUT,—GENERAL AFFECTIONS.)

SWELLING OF GLANDS.

Mercurius, for the so-called mumps, or swelling of the parotid gland, (the gland behind and below the ear;) also for swelling of the sub-maxillary glands, (under the angle of the lower jaw.)

Calcarea and *Lycopodium*, in alternation, the former in the morning, the latter in the evening, when the glands have become hardened in consequence of mismanaged inflammation.

Belladonna may be given in preference to mercury, when the swelling is of an erysipelatous character.

TEETH, affections of.

Aconite, throbbing toothache, after a cold, affecting the whole of one side of the jaw,

with great redness of the cheek ; the pain is frequently accompanied with violent congestion of blood to the head, burning heat in the face, great restlessness.

Baryta carbonica, when the pain appears in hollow teeth whenever catching cold, especially in females, *directly before the menses* ; pale-red swelling of the gums and cheek, with violent beating in the ear.

Belladonna, for rheumatic toothache, especially in females, the pain being tearing, digging-up, throbbing, lancinating, also during pregnancy, and sometimes felt alternately in the teeth, ear, face. Or, for excessive pain in an uncertain tooth.

Calcarea, tearing in hollow as well as sound teeth, in paroxysms, aggravated by cold, and especially by cold air.

Causticum, throbbing toothache, with painful and readily bleeding gums, and tearing in the facial muscles, eye and ear.

Chamomilla, when the toothache affects only one side, or when there is a tearing pain in one side of the head, jaws, and in the ear of that side. Or, for rheumatic toothache, the pain being intolerable, in paroxysms, affecting not any one particular tooth, darting, tearing, lancinating, or also digging-up and gnawing, grumbling and drawing ; the pain is most violent in the night and after a meal,

aggravated by cold drinks and the warmth of the bed, the gums being sometimes swollen and burning ; the pain is sometimes accompanied with redness and swelling of the cheeks, and in some cases comes on regularly with the menses.

China, beating toothache, relieved by biting the teeth firmly together, increased by slight pressure.

Coffea, throbbing toothache, with great nervousness and violent weeping.

Cyclamen, when the pain is stitching-boring, and of an arthritic nature.

Euphorbium, for throbbing, beating toothache, with sensation as if the teeth were being screwed together.

Hyoscyamus for a tearing and pulsative pain continuing in the socket of a tooth which had been pulled out, and extending through the cheek into the forehead, violent chilliness, followed by heat ; redness of the face and eyes, the eyes glistening ; frenzy, contortion of the eyes, the patient screams, beats about, wants to escape. Or, tearing and beating toothache, the pain extending as high up as the root of the nose and the eye ; the pain is aggravated by pressure ; the teeth feel elongated. Or, beating and whizzing in the tooth with tearing in the gums ; the teeth feel loose when chewing, accompanied

with violent congestion of the blood to the head, and violent heat.

The north pole of the magnet removes toothache in a hollow tooth, brought on by a cold, with swelling and inflammation of the gums, and swelling, redness and heat of the cheek ; the pain is worse in the warmth and after a meal, and is sometimes accompanied with dartings through the periosteum of the jaw-bone, increasing from a darting with pressure to a digging-up with tearing, and sometimes consisting in burning stitches.

Magnesia carbon., for boring toothache, occurring in the night, and obliging one to rise and walk about the room.

Mercurius : tearing pain in the teeth, or stitches in the hollow teeth, and tearing in the roots of the other teeth ; the pains are worse after eating, are aggravated by cool air, relieved by warmth ; ptyalism is sometimes present, accompanied with itching of the gums, which are inflamed, swollen, red or livid, or bright red around the borders, look as if corroded, suppurating, painful, or puffy and spongy ; putrid smell from the mouth.

Mezereum, for drawing pain in the jaws, alternating with *boring* in some teeth, and stitching extending into the cheek-bone ; the teeth are set on edge, feel pithy and elongated ; sometimes the whole side of the head feels pithy ;

the pains are increased by contact. Or, the pain may be darting, lancinating, with sensation as if the tooth were raised out of its socket.

Nux vomica: stitching or tearing pain, or digging-up pain, or drawing pain with fine stitches, in carious teeth, increased by reading, meditation, warm or cold substances, cool air, coffee, spirituous drinks; sometimes the pain may be relieved by warmth, but is aggravated by cold; there is no swelling of the cheek, although the sub-maxillary glands may be swollen. *Nux vom.* is a specific for the rheumatic toothache of pregnant females, a drawing and tearing pain without swelling.

Pulsatilla: drawing, gnawing or tearing pain in both the carious and sound teeth, or drawing and jerking pain in the nerve of the tooth, as if put upon the stretch and then let loose again, with fine stinging gnawing in the gums; or, stitching, digging-up pain, setting in in paroxysms with evening or night exacerbations; the pain is always aggravated by warmth, or the warmth of the bed, and relieved by the application of cold; it is not increased by chewing, but can be excited by a tooth-pick.

Rhus, tearing pain, of a rheumatic or arthritic nature; it is always made worse by cold and relieved by warmth.

Sabina, throbbing toothache in females, with sensation as if the tooth were shattered to pieces from within.

Sepia, for chronic beating toothache, or when occurring in pregnant females ; it is generally accompanied with stitching, the pain extending as far as the ears and through the arm, with a tingling sensation in the fingers ; sometimes accompanied with swelling of the cheeks and sub-maxillary glands.

Silicia for a similar toothache, when the bone of the lower jaw is swollen, and the pain seems to be more in the jaw than in the tooth.

Spigelia, for a drawing and tearing pain in the teeth, or for beating toothache, especially when a violent pain darts like lightning through the roots and crowns of some teeth, or when accompanied with stitches and tearing in the eyes and ears, heat in the mouth, tearing and burning in the cheek-bone, pale, puffed countenance, violent palpitation of the heart, purring sensation in the chest, chilliness, restlessness.

Staphisagria for a violent gnawing pain in a molar tooth, with drawing in the whole row, or the drawing extending towards the eye ; or, when the teeth are extremely sensitive all the time, when the pain is excited by eating, drinking, cold air, when chewing is impos-

sible, the pain is somewhat relieved by warmth.

Sulphur, for drawing toothache, which is increased by warmth, or for a pain as if the teeth and head were pierced through, or, for beating toothache consequent upon repelled eruption, the gums being swollen and throbbing.

Veratrum, for beating toothache, accompanied with swelling of the face, cold sweat on the forehead, nausea unto vomiting, bruised feeling in the limbs, failing of strength, coldness of the whole body, internal heat and unquenchable thirst.

ULCERS.

The treatment of old ulcers requires to be directed by a physician.

Arsenic may be given for malignant sores, having a black-blue appearance, surrounded with a red and shining border, painful, burning, secreting a thin and purulent fluid, forming a blackish-brown crust.

Belladonna and *Calcarea* may be given in alternation for scrofulous or fistulous ulcers, the *Belladonna* especially when there is much inflammation.

Carbo vegetabilis, for ulcerated lymphatic swell-

ings, readily bleeding, burning, and emitting a fetid odor.

Lycopodium for hard, red tumors, with ulcerative pain, painless or else painful and burning, sometimes breaking open or becoming fistulous, surrounded with callous, or red and shining edges ; the ulcer secretes a fetid ichor ; the whole leg or foot being sometimes swollen.

Rhus, for malignant ulcers arising from vesicles, which itch and contain a clear, yellow fluid ; the ulcer secretes an acrid, fetid ichor.

Silicea for ulcers on the leg, arm or fingers, itching and burning, with a bad looking, dirty base, secreting a brownish or yellowish fetid thin pus, the edges being callous and shaggy, and the soft parts around swollen, hard, bluish-red.

Sulphur, for benign ulcers, or ulcers secreting a thin, fetid ichor, when there is violent itching or a tendency to form wild flesh.

Boils.

Arnica is an excellent remedy against boils.
(See the Treatise.)

Lycopodium and *Belladonna* may be given in alternation, when there is a disposition to frequent recurrence of boils.

BURNS.

Aconite, when there is much fever. Slight burns may be cured by holding the part as near the fire as possible, until the heat is extracted.

The specific for burns in *Urtica urens*, the use of which is fully described page 175 of this work. In the treatment of burns the great object is to keep the parts warm, and to prevent the access of air; this may be easily and effectually accomplished by applying cotton batting to every part of the burn; blisters should be opened, carefully cleansed with tepid water,—the skin should be cut off and the cotton re-applied.

URINARY ORGANS, affections of.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, (See page 66.)

DIFFICULTY OF URINATING.

Aconite, when caused by a cold, or by fright.

Dulcamara, if Aconite be insufficient, or in alternation with Aconite, if there be a general rheumatic fever.

Cantharides, when there is a constant but ineffectual desire to urinate, with burning and cutting pains in the urethra or region of the bladder, and sometimes a discharge of a few drops of sanguinolent urine.

Camphora, if the difficulty has been brought on by cantharides.

Nux vomica, when resulting from the abuse of •

spirituous drinks, or from the suppression of a haemorrhoidal discharge.

Arnica, when caused by a fall or a blow upon the back and abdomen.

Opium, when accompanied with violent constipation; or

Cannabis, if Opium be insufficient. Cannabis may also be given for nightly retention of urine, with violent desire, resulting in the expulsion of a few drops of bloody urine.

INCONTINENCE OF URINE.

Rhus, when there is an utter inability to retain the urine.

Belladonna, for spasmodic incontinence of urine.

Cina, for incontinence of urine when worms are present.

Magnesia carbonica and *Natrum muriaticum* are also useful in that affection.

Cicuta, when the bladder is paralysed.

MENTAL DISEASES.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Belladonna may be given as a preventive, and also when the disease has broken out.

Hyoscyamus, when the following symptoms are present: inability to swallow, frequent expulsion of mucus from the throat, burning

heat in the throat, excessive dryness and stinging sensation in the larynx, thirst, suffocative sensation in the throat when swallowing a liquid, constriction of the throat, dread of water, convulsions after drinking, desire for drink with inability to swallow it, delirium while waking, taciturn mood, rage, alternation of frenzy and calmness of mind, despondency, anguish, startings and convulsions, dread of being bitten by animals, general sweat, red and bloated countenance, sleeplessness with convulsions.

Stramonium likewise corresponds to the symptoms of hydrophobia, and may be given in alternation with or after *Hyoscyamus*.

Hydrophobin has been successfully employed in some cases.

MELANCHOLY.

Aconite, apprehension of death, from fright, or in pregnant females.

Aurum, for the mania of suicide.

Belladonna, fear of ghosts, double vision, notion of being raised into the air by means of a wire. Or, when the patient is diffident and shy, and desires to look in the light. *Belladonna* may be given in alternation with *Opium*, when those symptoms originate in fright and mortification. Or, when the melancholy is accompanied with spasms in the

organs of deglutition, and bladder, or in females in and after confinement, when resulting from derangement of the sexual functions.

Hellebore, for silent melancholy and grief.

Hyoscyamus, for melancholy from fright, especially in females when inducing suppression of the menstrual discharge ; it may be given in alternation with *Veratrum*, and afterwards *Pulsatilla*. Or, for a sort of idiocy in children, accompanied with involuntary discharges of fæces and urine, thirst, grasping at the face.

Nux vomica, for mental illusions resulting from the suppression of the hæmorrhoidal discharge.

Pulsatilla, for anguish of mind, with sleeplessness, headache, cardialgia, pain in the small of the back. Or, during pregnancy, when the female sits in a taciturn mood, folds her hands upon her lap, speaks foolish things ; the arms and lower limbs ache, with sleeplessness.

Stramonium, the patient converses with spirits, sees frightful visions, moves his hands as in St. Vitus' dance, with constipation, distension of the abdomen, circumscribed redness of the cheeks.

Sulphur cures melancholy with despair of salvation.

Veratrum, for chronic mania, costiveness, vertigo, anguish of death, delirium. Or, the patient has a glowing countenance, does not want to leave the bed, laments without any particular reason, takes no food, is sleepless. Or, when there is melancholy, anguish, restlessness, delirium with singing and laughing.

WOMEN, diseases peculiar to.

LABOR-PAINS.

Coffea, when the pains are too violent.

Aconite, when *Coffea* gives no relief.

Nux vom., for false labor-pains, when they are accompanied with a constant desire to evacuate the bowels or bladder; or for pains of a spasmodic nature.

Pulsatilla may be given if *Nux* be insufficient.

Belladonna or *Pulsatilla* for fruitless or spasmodic pains.

Opium, for a sudden suspension of the pains by fright, with congestion to the brain, redness and bloatedness of the face, and lethargic symptoms. *Aconite* may be alternated with *Opium*.

Secale is indispensable for persons of a weak and cachectic constitution, when they have become exhausted by the bearing-down pains, when the patient's strength is failing more •

and more, or when she has been exhausted by excessive loss of blood.

AFTER-PAINS.

Arnica should be administered to the patient directly after the birth of the infant.

Coffea relieves violent after-pains.

Chamomilla relieves violent after-pains with hemorrhage from the womb.

Nux vom., violent after-pains, especially in the recumbent posture, with a sensation as if the patient would go to stool.

SORENESS OF THE NIPPLES.

Arnica is the specific for that affection, (See the treatise on *Arnica*.)

Nux vomica relieves violent drawing pains in the nipples after sucking, immediately after parturition.

Sulphur, when the nipples become sore and fissured, the margins of the fissures bleed and burn like fire.

Lycopodium and *Sulphur* may be given in alternation, when the soreness is of a chronic nature, or has already commenced during pregnancy.

ERYSIPELATOUS INFLAMMATION OF THE BREASTS.

Belladonna, when the inflammation comes on after weaning, with swellings and indura-

tions in the breasts, the redness irradiating towards one point. Or, when the secretion of milk is arrested, the breast becomes hard and tumefied, and the skin begins to become red.

Bryonia, when the inflammation results from a cold.

Phosphorus, when the inflammation is excessive, and suppuration threatens to set in.

Chamomilla relieves these symptoms when they originate in chagrin or fright.

Silicea and *Sulphur* cure ulcers in the breast, old or recent, secreting a thin, white-colored fluid, or a thin, sanguinolent pus.

SOPOR DURING CONFINEMENT.

Opium is the specific.

COLIC OF LYING-IN WOMEN.

Chamomilla, for abdominal spasms occasioned by a cold.

Nux vomica : difficulty of urinating, vomiting, painfulness of the abdomen to the touch. If *Nux* does not relieve, give *Belladonna*.

Bryonia, for aching and burning pain in the abdomen, affecting the whole of the abdomen, but especially the region over the hip-bone ; the pain moves to the pit of the stomach, producing a clawing sensation in that part, with feeling of weakness in the

small of the back, drowsiness, and constipation.

GALACTIRRHœA, (Flow of Milk.)

Calcarea, the breasts are distended with milk, which flows out involuntarily.

Belladonna and *Bryonia* are likewise useful in this affection.

SUPPRESSION OF MILK.

Coffea, if caused by joy.

Bryonia or *Chamomilla*, if caused by anger or chagrin.

Aconite, if occasioned by fright, or by a chill.

Belladonna and *Pulsatilla*, if caused by a chill ; these remedies ought to be used when the abdominal organs become affected in consequence of a suppression of milk.

Pulsatilla is a specific for suppression of the secretion of milk.

Bryonia, when the breasts become hard and knotty, in consequence of the suppression.

MILK FEVER.

This fever will be generally prevented by the administration of *Arnica*, directly after the birth of the infant ; but, if it should set in, *Coffea* and *Aconite* should be given to the patient in alternation.

LOCHIAL DISCHARGE.

Cinchona is the best remedy when the lochial discharge appears at irregular periods.

Nux vomica or *Secale*, when the discharge is suppressed.

Secale, when it lasts too long.

Belladonna or *Carbo animalis*, when it is offensive.

Pulsatilla, when too copious.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE UTERUS DURING AND AFTER THE ACT OF PARTURITION.

Crocus and *Sabina* frequently arrest the hæmorrhage during parturition, without an artificial delivery becoming necessary ; unless the hæmorrhage arises from the attachment of the after-birth over the mouth of the womb.

Pulsatilla may be resorted to when the hæmorrhage arises from the after-birth having become lodged over the mouth of the womb, when the patient is pale and covered with cold sweat, with roaring in the head, vanishing of sight, deficiency of contractions of the uterus ; *Pulsatilla* brings on expulsive pains, and the placenta is thrown off.

Pulsatilla, hæmorrhage accompanied with false labor-pains ; *Secale* may be used, if *Pulsatilla* should be found insufficient.

Secale, for hæmorrhage from want of contractive power of the uterus, after parturition.

Chamomilla frequently cures hæmorrhage when not arising from want of contractility of the uterus.

MISCARRIAGE.

Belladonna arrests the hæmorrhage from miscarriage, the patient is pale, in a state of stupor, contortion of the face, great heat over the whole body, especially about the head; thirst, palpitation of the heart, restlessness. If there be constipation, it can be removed by *Bryonia*.

Ferrum prevents miscarriage, especially in females suffering with leucorrhœa and amenorrhœa, or in plethoric females.

Sabina, one dose a month, commencing in the beginning of pregnancy, prevents miscarriage, especially in plethoric females.

Ipecacuanha, when hæmorrhage has already set in, with chilliness, heat, bearing down; it may be followed by *Sabina*.

Secale arrests hæmorrhage, with bearing-down pains during pregnancy.

Nux vomica removes congestions to the uterus, produced by stimulating drinks or food; also the accompanying constipation.

Calcarea, *Sepia* and *Zincum* are preventives of miscarriage.

INFLAMMATION OF THE WOMB, PUERPERAL FEVER, PUERPERAL MANIA, etc., can be treated by homœopathic remedies, in a manner which makes success almost certain. It would be a useless waste of time to detail the treatment of those frightful diseases in this place, as it can only be properly managed by a physician.

AFFECTIONS DURING PREGNANCY.

NAUSEA AND COLIC.

Aconitum, nausea in the morning, retching, vomiting of mucus, violent pain in the stomach after every meal, violent headache with pressure in the forehead and over the orbits.

Arnica, pain in the abdomen from a sprain, violent stitches in the pit of the stomach. (See treatise on *Arnica*.)

Arsenic, every evening, when the morning-nausea was increased to a fainting fit, with retching, burning sensation in the stomach and œsophagus.

Belladonna, spasm of the stomach, with retching and vomiting, bearing down towards the genital organs, frequent desire to urinate, red and bloated countenance, partial loss of consciousness, occasional starting with a cry. *Belladonna* is the best specific for ab-

dominal spasms, when they take the form of labor-pains, and are accompanied with spasmodic trembling and shaking of the extremities, great heat and thirst.

Bryonia removes a burning pain in the region of the fundus (bottom) of the womb, disappearing on pressure, and reappearing when the pressure was omitted. *Bryonia* also relieves vertigo when stooping, cloudiness of the head, obscuration of sight, insipid taste in the mouth, hiccough, retching after a meal, inclination to vomit, cramp-like drawing in the arms.

Ferrum relieves a vomiting of the following kind: the patient, while eating, suddenly throws off the food she has taken, and then continues her meal without having lost any of her appetite.

Hyoscyamus, spasms, the fits come on every ten or fifteen minutes, setting in with a violent cry, increased redness of countenance, anguish, oppressed breathing, spasmodic pains in the abdomen, jerkings of the extremities, loss of consciousness.

Ipecacuanha relieves the vomiting and nausea of pregnant females.

Magnesia muriatica, for nausea lasting the whole day, without vomiting, with livid countenance and nervousness disposing one to

weep ; certain kinds of food being eaten with appetite all the time.

Nux vomica, vomiting with colic, alternation of constipation and diarrhoea, frequent attacks of canine hunger without appetite, great weakness and trembling of the limbs, pressure or tensive pain in the pit of the stomach.

Opium removes the costiveness of pregnant females, taking several one-drop doses of the tincture, one dose every hour.

Plumbum and *Sepia* are excellent remedies for the costiveness of pregnant women.

Pulsatilla, vertigo when stooping, stitching pain in the forehead, tongue coated white, eructations having a bad taste, heartburn, constipation, burning pain in the back, tearing in the thighs from the hip down to the knee ; constant chilliness ; it may be alternated with *Bryonia*.

DESIRE TO URINATE.

Cocculus relieves that desire.

Pulsatilla relieves that desire when accompanied with drawing or spasms in the abdomen.

HEMORRHAGE.

Ipecacuanha may be given to arrest it, (See MISCARRIAGE.)

CRAMP IN THE CALVES.

Secale arrests the cramp.

TOOTHACHE.

Nux vomica, *Belladonna* and *Sepia* are specific remedies for toothache during pregnancy, (See the remedies for toothache.)

WOMB, AND APPENDAGES, affections of.

CRAMPS OF THE WOMB.

Magnesia muriatica, when the spasm occurs obliquely from the groin towards the uterus, (Every 15 minutes.)

Ignatia for a cramp-like pain in the region of the womb, now pressing from within outward, now from without inward, extending into the right side of the abdomen and arresting the breathing.

ITCHING IN THE WOMB.

Platina removes that trouble.

ITCHING OF THE VAGINA.

Kali carbonicum removes a burning itching of the vagina.

Sepia, violent itching of the pudendum, accompanied with swelling and inflammation of the large lips of the vulva, and a number of

small pimples on the inner side secreting a purulent fluid.

Cantharides remove an intolerable itching in the vagina.

Mercurius removes itching of the lips of the vulva.

Platina, for itching in the vagina, or rather a tingling sensation as when the foot goes to sleep.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LIPS OF THE VULVA.

Mercurius vivus is a specific remedy in that affection.

Mercurius in alternation with *Belladonna* removes lymphatic tumors in the lips of the vulva.

FALLING OF THE VAGINA.

Mercurius removes that affection.

FALLING OF THE WOMB.

Belladonna and *Nux vomica* may be given in alternation, the former in the morning, the latter in the night, to cure a descension of the womb brought on by parturition.

HEMORRHAGE FROM THE WOMB.

Belladonna, hemorrhage with painful pressing in the genital organs and violent pain in the small of the back. Or, when the hemor-

rhage is occasioned during the flow of the menses by lifting a load.

Bryonia for hemorrhage occasioned by a shock received upon the abdomen, or by abuse of herb-tea.

Carbo animalis, discharge of fetid and putrid blood from the vagina, with painful induration in the region of the liver, intense pain in the small of the back and groin.

Chamomilla, when the blood is dark, blackish, coagulated, when the discharge is accompanied with violent labor-like pains in the abdomen, thirst and coldness of the extremities, obscuration of sight, roaring in the ears, fainting fits.

Cinchona may be given instead of *Chamomilla* when there is a constant desire to urinate, chilliness, scintillations before the eyes, palpitation of the heart, apprehensions of death.

Crocus, for both chronic and active hemorrhage, when there is a sensation as if something living were moving about in the abdomen, accompanied with yellowish countenance.

Ferrum, when the hemorrhage is occasioned by profuse menstruation, or when accompanied with violent excitement of the circulation.

Ipecacuanha, when the hemorrhage is preceded

by a qualmish and warm sensation in the pit of the stomach.

Platina is useful in hemorrhage accompanied by a morbid irritation of the sexual organs.

Pulsatilla, when the hemorrhage ceases for a while and then recommences.

Sabina, hemorrhage accompanied with violent tearing in all the limbs, pains in the small of the back and abdomen, or with labor-like pains extending from the small of the back to the groin and violent desire to urinate. *Sabina* may also be given for hemorrhage after miscarriage.

Secale cornutum is a powerful remedy in arresting hemorrhage, when neither of the other remedies is indicated.

MENSTRUAL IRREGULARITIES.

The treatment of complicated menstrual difficulties requires the superintendence of a physician.

SUPPRESSION OF THE MENSTRUAL DISCHARGE.

KALI CARBONICUM is an excellent remedy for restoring the menstrual discharge, or bringing it on in young girls in the years of puberty.

Pulsatilla, when the menstrual discharge is arrested by a chill, or by bathing the feet in cold water : it is likewise suitable for all the

ailments consequent upon suppression of the menses, such as—vertigo, aching in the forehead, heat in the face and eyes, livid complexion, bitter and flat taste, nausea, pain in the stomach and bilious vomiting, bleeding at the nose, stitches in the side, bloody expectoration, difficulty of breathing, chills, colic, increased desire to urinate, heaviness of the limbs, bruised feeling all over the body, swelling of the feet and legs, cold feet, weakness, sadness, out of humor, inclining to start, weary of life, anguish ; a leucorrhœal discharge sometimes takes the place of the menses.

Sepia may be given, if *Pulsatilla* does not help. *Sulphur*, when there is—obscuration of sight ; vertigo ; stupefaction and heaviness of the head, distension of the abdomen after a meal, stitching and cutting in the pit of the stomach at the period when the menses should appear ; sensation, as if the fauces were swollen and contracted ; burning, stitching pain in the left hypochondrium, with feeling of repletion and tension ; urine dark, scanty and burning ; oppression of the chest, with periodical stitches in both sides of the chest during an inspiration ; drawing and weariness in all the limbs.

Bryonia, when there is a feeling of heat in the top of the head and swelling around the

elbow-joint extending beyond the joint on either side.

Aconite, when there is congestion of blood to the head, cloudiness, vertigo when stooping, sensation, as of great weight in the forehead, palpitation of the heart, dark redness of the face.

Arsenic, great heaviness in the forehead, stiffness when sitting down, œdematosus swelling all over the body or only over the limbs in the morning when rising ; burning heat in the veins ; raising of a black substance when spitting ; sensation as if the intestines were knotted up.

Lycopodium, burning sensation from the stomach to the throat, acidity of the stomach, cutting from the side towards the stomach, leucorrhœa. If these remedies do not help, consult a physician. These remedies may be taken in the evening, several evenings in succession. *Pulsatilla* and *Arsenic* may be taken in the morning.

MENSTRUAL COLIC AND DIFFICULT MENSTRUATION.

Belladonna, for violent bearing-down pains, and congestion of blood to the chest and head, in young persons ; also for beating headache at the time of the menses, with heat in the head, and redness and puffiness of the face.

Bryonia may be given in the place of *Belladonna*, when there is no bearing-down, or when there is burning at the stomach, with anxiety and chilliness.

Chamomilla, for menstrual colic : face pale, sunken and expressive of anguish and pain ; frightful tearing, contractive pains in the abdomen and small of the back ; the abdomen is not distended, but painful to the touch, a sort of ulcerative pain ; diarrhoea all the time, green and watery ; nausea, bitter taste, yellow-coated tongue, chilliness and heat.

Coccus, for flatulent or spasmodic colic during the menses, with pressure as of a stone either in the chest or abdomen.

Nux vomica, spasm in the uterus, extending as high up as the umbilicus and even the stomach ; sensation of fainting, redness of the face. *Nux* removes stitches in the right side during the flow of the menses. It is indicated when the appearance of the menses is preceded by a drawing pain in the muscles of the neck, extending as far as the occiput, (back part of the head.) *Nux* removes an apprehensive and disconsolate mood, accompanied with qualmishness in the pit of the stomach, and setting in a little while after the appearance of the menses.

Phosphorus, pain in the back, sensation as if

the intestines were being cut up with knives, vomiting of bile and food. Phosphorus may be given when the menses appear after the regular period, but are so much more profuse.

Pulsatilla, when the blood is black and scanty, vertigo, loss of appetite, anguish, pressure upon the bladder and rectum, spasm in the womb and the ligaments of that organ, sour vomiting and sour eructations during the spasm, weakness and oppression of the stomach ; the menses set in with chilliness, and are sometimes preceded and succeeded by leucorrhœal discharges.

Secale cornutum, for alternate tearing and cutting pains in the abdomen, cramp and coldness of the extremities.

Veratrum, when the menses appear too soon, accompanied with nausea and constrictive sensation in the throat, sensation as if ice were laid upon the head, icy coldness of the feet, hands and nose, diarrhoea with burning at the rectum.

Mercurius, when the tongue feels raw, burning, and is covered with dark spots ; the teeth are set on edge ; salt taste.

PROFUSE MENSTRUATION.

Ignatia, when the menses are accompanied with heaviness and heat in the head, sensi-

tiveness of the eyes to the light, ringing in the ears, empty feeling in the stomach, alternation of chilliness and heat, faintish weakness in the whole body and especially in the limbs.

Nux vomica, regulates an excessive menstrual flow, especially when the flow lasts too long.

Platina, when the menses are too long and too copious, and are accompanied with a pressing sensation coming out of the genital organs, and with spasmodic, labor-like pains in the abdomen.

Sepia may be given, if *Platina* does not suffice, and especially if stitches dart through the genital organs from time to time.

Calcarca carbon. is excellent, when the menses show a tendency to re-appear at increasingly shorter intervals, the flow itself increasing in proportion.

LEUCORRHœA AND CHLOROSIS OR GREEN-SICKNESS.

These affections can be promptly and thoroughly remedied by homœopathic preparations; but the treatment of those affections ought to be directed by a professional man. A few hints however may not be out of place.

Alumina, for copious, corrosive leucorrhœa, yellowish, most abundant before and after

the period ; accompanied with great weakness in the limbs, which increases to a real trembling when walking for a long time.

Calcarea carbon. for females of a weakly constitution and naturally mild disposition ; the discharge is whitish, sometimes corrosive, accompanied with itching in the vagina, burning and shooting through the parts, weariness in the knees, paleness, irritable mood, prickings in the region of the liver.

Coccus, when the leucorrhœa has taken the place of the originally profuse menses, and is accompanied with flatulent colic ; the discharge has the appearance of lymph, and is mixed with a purulent, ichorous fluid ; painful weight in the abdomen as of a stone, with ulcerative pain of that part when sitting down, stooping or when touching it.

Natrum muriaticum, when an aching pain in the forehead corresponds with the discharge, which flows day and night, and consists in a white, thickly, transparent, mild mucus.

Pulsatilla, when the leucorrhœal discharge has been occasioned by fright or by a chill at the time of the menses.

Sepia, for leucorrhœa with repletion, heaviness and distension of the abdomen and continued pressing downward in the sides.

Stannum, for chronic leucorrhœa exhausting the strength.

Sulphur transforms corrosive leucorrhœa into mild ; but it may also be given in cases of simple whites inclining to yellow, with pain in the hips, prostration of strength.

Nux vomica for discharges of fetid, yellowish mucus, vertigo in the morning and after dinner, headache, colic, rumbling in the abdomen, constipation.

Lycopodium, when the leucorrhœa is accompanied with acidity of the stomach, cutting in the epigastric region.

CHLOROSIS.

The *Acetate of Iron* is one of the best remedies for chlorosis or green-sickness ; it ought to be taken four times in the course of a day.

Pulsatilla, if there is constant chilliness, especially of the extremities.

DISEASES OF LITTLE CHILDREN.

STOPPAGE OF THE NOSE.

Sambucus, when the infant is unable to breathe through the nose.

Nux vomica, when *Sambucus* does not help.

CONSTIPATION.

Alumina removes the constipation of infants.

Nux vomica, for costiveness after weaning.

Sulphur and *Lycopodium* in alternation, the

former in the morning, the latter in the evening, in cases of chronic constipation. An injection of tepid water and honey may be administered in the commencement, and, if this does not help, the above remedies may be resorted to.

CRYES OF INFANTS.

Belladonna may be administered, when no cause for the crying can be traced.

Coffea, when the child's rest has been disturbed, would like to sleep, but cannot.

Jalappa is an admirable specific for the cries of infants, especially when accompanied with diarrhœa.

Chamomilla, when the child tosses about, bends double, with heat and sweat in the face, expression of pain and anguish, emission of flatulence.

Rheum, for cries with sour diarrhœa, or when *Jalappa* does not relieve.

SORENESS.

Chamomilla may be given internally, and may be used as a wash.

Ignatia and *Pulsatilla*, if the soreness has been occasioned by abuse of *Chamomilla*.

Sulphur or *Graphites* ought to be given to the mother in obstinate cases of soreness.

Lycopodium cures soreness of the genital or-

gans, and the inner surface of the thigh, together with humid scald-head.

Sulphur cures soreness, the skin behind the ears, on the neck, under the arms, between the thighs, etc., being red, humid, and covered here and there with purulent lymph.

THRUSH. (See MOUTH.)

SORE EYES OF NEW-BORN INFANTS.

Aconite may be given in the commencement.

Sulphur, if *Aconite* should not be sufficient.

This remedy may be alternated with *Calcararea carbon.*, one dose a day.

Chamomilla, if it seems to arise from a cold.

Pulsatilla may be given to the mother during the administration of those remedies.

TEETHING.

The following remedies may be used either to facilitate the process of teething, or to meet the accidents which sometimes supervene in difficult dentition.

Belladonna, when the child wakes suddenly, as by fright, staring with dilated pupils ; all the muscles are in a state of spasm ; there is a burning heat over the whole body, especially on the forehead and hands. Or, when there is : a racking spasmodic cough, stertorous breathing, oppression of the chest, burning

heat and thirst, restless nights, startings or convulsions.

Calcarea may be administered to the child when the teeth protrude very slowly, or at long intervals, giving a dose every three days.

Chamomilla, for spasms and greenish diarrhoea.

Ignatia, when the spasms have the appearance of epileptic fits : twitching of the corners of the mouth as if the child smiled, spasmody movements of the muscles of the face, eyelids, etc., foam at the mouth ; frequent recurrence of the fits, (See Convulsions.)

Magnesia muriatica may be given in slow detention, with distension of the abdomen and constipation.

Nux vom., when the child looks around with an anxious appearance, points to strange visions, starts when on the point of going to sleep, changes its position frequently.

Secale cornutum, when great debility sets in, with vomiting of food, pale countenance ; faint, hollow eyes, dry heat, restlessness.

Sulphur may afford relief when all other remedies fail.

CRUSTA LACTEA, (MILK-CRUST.)

This affection should be treated by a physician. The following remedies may, however, be tried by the parents :

Psoricum, when the eruption covers the whole face, or shows a tendency to spread over the whole face.

Calcarea, when the child tosses the head to and fro, or backward, or inclines to bury it in the pillow.

Sulphur, when the eruption comes out in small white vesicles, appearing in clusters; the vesicles break open, the humor forming crusts, and itching violently; in the morning the eye-lids are agglutinated; the nostrils are ulcerated. Or, when the eruption consists in small red blotches, mingled with yellowish-white pimples and crusts.

Arsenic, when the humor is of a malignant and corrosive nature.

CONVULSIONS, (See CONVULSIONS IN GENERAL AFFECTIONS.)

Belladonna, when more or less of the following symptoms are present: distended abdomen, violent cries, bending double and then stretching the body backward, vomiting of food, violent thirst, diarrhoea or constipation, flatulence, smiling while asleep, waking suddenly with piercing cries, startings of the limbs, dilatation of the pupils, shyness, grasping at the head.

Causticum, when the body is tossed in various ways: the head is thrown on the edge of the

cradle, and one of the feet is pushed out on the opposite side ; or the head is buried into the pillow, and the foot is jerked violently on the edge of the cradle ; accompanied with boring of the fingers into the mouth, chewing, and wiping with the hand over the nose ; constant and involuntary flow of urine.

Chamomilla for convulsions with distended abdomen, greenish, hacked stools, sour vomiting.

Ignatia, for the following symptoms : twitching of the corners of the mouth, as if the child smiled, followed by accelerated movements of the facial muscles, eye-lids, forehead, and even the eye-balls, unless the eyes stare ; foam at the mouth ; frequently there is tightness of the jaws ; jerking of the arms.

Lachesis, when the limbs are stretched and stiff, contorsion of the eyes, closing of the lids, loss of consciousness.

Nux vomica, spasms with distended abdomen, bending the trunk backward, hard stool, cries.

APOPLEXY OF A NEW-BORN INFANT.

This is sometimes the result of a long and difficult labor ; the surface of the body is swollen, the face bluish, and there is an absence of all motion ; the limbs are flexible, the body has its natural heat, the pulsations •

of the cord and heart are obscure, and often imperceptible. In this case *Aconite* should be administered, and the infant should be exposed naked to the action of the open air. The fauces should be cleared of the mucus with the feathers of a quill.

ASPHYXIA.

This is denoted by paleness of the surface, flaccidity and softness of the flesh, absence of respiration, coldness, the pulsations of the heart continuing. The head, face and chest are to be exposed to the open air, covering the rest of the body in warm cloths, which should be renewed frequently. The chest should be rubbed with a piece of linen saturated with brandy, or a jet of brandy should be thrown upon the chest with some force, and the nose and throat should be gently irritated by means of a feather, removing all mucus at the same time. Percussion with the hand on the breast is also useful; sometimes it is necessary to resort to insufflation, either by the mouth, or by means of a tube. These two accidents almost always exist together.

'POISONING BY MINERAL ACIDS, MURIATIC, PHOSPHORIC, NITRIC, OXALIC ACID, ETC.

The best antidotes are *Magnesia*, *Soda*, or *Chalk*. These substances may be dissolved in water, a dessert-spoonful of each, and the solution may be taken every time the pain or the vomiting is renewed. These alkalis neutralise the acids.

NITRATE OF SILVER.

Dissolve a tea-spoonful of kitchen-salt in water, and swallow the solution, to decompose the nitrate and form a chloride ; swallow a second solution, as long as pain is felt or the vomiting continues.

ARSENIC.

Swallow a solution of the sesquioxide of iron ; if possible, a fresh preparation should be used.

ACETATE OF COPPER, (Verdigris.)

The white of an egg, or sugar in solution, or manna, may be given to neutralise this poison.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.

The white of an egg is an antidote for that substance.

IODINE.

Give a solution of starch.

SULPHATE OF COPPER.

Tepid water and sugar.

OPIUM.

The principal antidote is black coffee, or else vinegar.

BELLADONNA, (Deadly Night-shade.)

Give a solution of tartar-emetic until vomiting is provoked; after this administer acidulated drinks.

STRAMONIUM.

Provoke vomiting, and give black coffee or vinegar.

POISONED WOUNDS.

The application of dry heat at a distance is an excellent remedy against the bites of venomous serpents, mad dogs, etc. This remedy is strongly recommended by Dr. Herring. A red-hot iron, incandescent coal, etc., ought to be placed as near the wound as possible; without, however, causing too sharp a pain; this should be continued until the patient begins to shiver and stretch himself. If this should take place a few minutes after

the heat was first applied, the application may be continued for an hour, if the patient is able to bear it, or until the effects of the poison disappear. At the same time the patient should be given a dose of *Arsenic*, which may be repeated every 15 minutes until the symptoms moderate ; if the effects of the poison should become more violent, *Lachesis* may be given.

This proceeding may be applied to all sorts of poisoned wounds : by venomous insects, dissection-wounds.

A SPECIAL CHAPTER

On the peculiar signs by which a disease is recognised.

The art of recognising a disease by its external phenomena, is called diagnosis ; to diagnose a disease, is to recognise it by its external phenomena.

DIAGNOSIS OF FEVER.

Simple fever is very often the commencement of an undeveloped disease. As long as the fever has no distinct character, the patient may take a dose of a solution of Aconite in water every two hours, during which time the fever ought to be watched, which, if a simple irritative fever, will soon disappear.

DIAGNOSIS OF INFLAMMATORY FEVER.

Inflammatory fever generally begins with a great chill, which alternates with heat. A hard, strong and frequent pulse, thirst, heat, dry skin, red urine, are the essential characteristics of inflammatory fever ; it may be occasioned by taking cold, by violent emotions, abuse of spirituous drinks, wounds, etc. A simple inflammatory fever

"is cured by *Aconite*, taking a table-spoonful of a solution in water every half hour; if the fever should be complicated with derangement of special organs, liver, lungs, stomach, etc., then the remedies which are appropriate for such derangements should be given in alternation with the *Aconite*.

DIAGNOSIS OF RHEUMATIC OR CATARRHAL FEVER.

This fever is generally accompanied either by rheumatic or catarrhal symptoms. The rheumatic symptoms are : a local pain in the muscles, bones, etc.; this pain may either be fixed or shift from part to part; when it wanders from the surface to an internal organ, there is danger.

The catarrhal symptoms are : frequent sneezing, accompanied with an acrid, watery or purulent discharge, dry or loose cough, hoarseness, roughness in the throat.

The rheumatic and catarrhal symptoms sometimes exist together and are accompanied with alternation of chills and heat, stretching in the limbs, frequent desire to urinate, the emission being sometimes painful and the urine depositing a brick-dust sediment, disposition to perspire. These fevers are occasioned by retrocession of perspiration, drafts, wetting the feet, exposing the head or neck to damp and wet weather, etc. (See treatment, page 40 and 50.)

DIAGNOSIS OF INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

Intermittent fevers or fevers and ague are distinguished by paroxysms and an intervening apyrexia or absence of fever. Generally the paroxysms return at regular and certain periods of time, every 24 hours, in which case the fever is termed *quotidian*, or every 48 hours, when it is termed *tertian*, or every 72 hours, *quartan*; in some cases the paroxysms have returned every seven days; or two paroxysms may take place within each of the above named periods of time, in which case the fever is designated double quotidian, double tertian, double quartan, etc. A fever is said to have double paroxysms, when every third paroxysm is similar in regard to time, violence and duration.

In most cases the symptoms of the febrile paroxysms are clearly exhibited, but they are sometimes wanting, and, in that case, are replaced by a vicarious pain or affection; such as pain in the back, headache, toothache, inflammation of the lungs, colic; if this disguise of the febrile symptoms happens at the time of an epidemic intermittent fever, the vicarious disease will generally yield to the remedies which have been found specific against the fever. (See treatment, p. 42.)

DIAGNOSIS OF BILIOUS AND GASTRIC FEVERS.

These fevers are recognised by the following symptoms: Foul tongue with a yellowish or

brownish coat, aversion to food, nausea or vomiting, bitter, putrid or slimy taste, fulness and pressure at the pit of the stomach, lassitude, headache, dizziness, and other symptoms which have been detailed in the treatment, p. 41.

Gastric fevers have different names from the difference in the causes which have occasioned the fever, or according as one or the other train of symptoms prevails. A gastric fever is termed a *saburral* *gastric* fever, when the gastric derangement has been caused by indigestible food; *bilious* or *mucous* *fever* when the bilious symptoms prevail; or it is called an inflammatory gastric fever when the gastric derangement is accompanied with inflammatory febrile symptoms. This fever may be occasioned by overloading the stomach, eating indigestible food, anger, cold. As long as there are inflammatory symptoms, *Aconite* must be given in alternation with the remedies indicated in the treatment, page 41.

CUTANEOUS DISEASES.

DIAGNOSIS OF SCARLET-FEVER.

Scarlet-fever generally commences with fever and pain in the throat, the pulse being greatly accelerated. In a few days large scarlet red spots make their appearance upon the fore-arms and hands, gradually spreading over the whole body, but rarely in the face. The spots gradually diminish in color from the centre towards the

periphery, like erysipelas ; they are generally smooth, but sometimes little miliary pimples form on them, on which account, scarlet-fever has been distinguished into smooth and pustulous. Sometimes there is little or no redness on the skin, and the disease is only known by the subsequent desquamation or the appearance of drop-sical symptoms. Desquamation sets in six and sometimes nine days after the appearance of the spots, the epidermis scaling off in large pieces or patches.

Scarlet-fever is sometimes slight and benign, sometimes exceedingly virulent and dangerous, especially in epidemic scarlet-fever. In this case the patient generally dies from metastasis* to the brain, or nervous apoplexy. Death in scarlet-fever is most frequently caused by inflammation of the brain, by angina or dropsy. Scarlet-fever sometimes runs into a secondary disease, especially dropsy ; this is generally the result of mismanagement of the original disease, or a disturbed crisis. Scarlet-fever is distinguished from measles by the absence of cough, sneezing and lachrymation.

* The reader should make himself well acquainted with the terms "*metastasis*" and "*metaschematismus*," which physicians frequently use ; by "*metastasis*" is understood a change of seat of the disease ; for instance, an inflammation leaving the skin and attacking the brain ; by "*metaschematismus*" is understood a change of form ; for instance, intermittent fever changing to a violent pain in the back, or a sore on the leg.

If there are reasonable grounds to suppose that scarlet-fever is about to set in, the patient should be at once put upon *Belladonna*, taking a table-spoonful of a solution of 10 or 12 pellets in two thirds of a tumbler full of water. If there be high fever, the *Belladonna* may be alternated with *Aconite*, every three hours. (See treatment, p. 97.)

DIAGNOSIS OF PURPLE-RASH.

Small, purple elevations of the skin which are more easily felt than seen ; they do not contain any fluid and finally scale off in the shape of little scabs. The eruption is preceded by fever with perspiration having a putrid, sour smell, anxiety, restlessness, dry and short cough, difficult oppressed breathing, moaning, frequent chills, stinging and itching in the skin, and even spasms and delirium. The eruption sometimes appears on the fourth day of the fever, sometimes on the seventh or eighth, and even as late as the fourteenth ; it is particularly abundant on the arms and chest. A retrocession of the eruption may cause death by apoplexy or suffocation. This eruption sometimes appears in company with the scarlet-fever eruption, in which case *Aconite* and *Belladonna* should be given in alternation. (See treatment, page 99.)

DIAGNOSIS OF MEASLES.

The measles eruption consists in red spots of

one or two lines in diameter, and somewhat elevated in most cases. The eruption is preceded for three or four days by a catarrhal fever, characterised by a short and dry cough, sneezing, redness of the eyes with lachrymation. The cough and the soreness of the eyes continue during the course of the fever. The eruption, which generally first appears in the face and on the arms, lasts three or four days ; after the lapse of this period the spots grow pale, the redness disappears, and the epidermis scales off in little bran-like scabs, often like meal. The desquamation commences on the sixth or seventh, sometimes also on the ninth or tenth day of the disease, and lasts for several days.

Mismanaged measles may terminate in diseases of the lungs, eyes, glands or nerves.

Although the disease is not dangerous in itself, yet a complication of measles with pneumonia, or a retrocession of the eruption may make the disease fatal when treated allœopathically. In such complicated cases the homœopathic method is beautifully triumphant. (See the description of epidemic measles in the 8th number of the *Homœopathic Examiner, New Series.*) Begin the treatment at once with Aconite and Pulsatilla, as shown page 99.

DIAGNOSIS OF NETTLE-RASH OR URTICARIA.

This disease is recognised by the formation of

large, red and diffused patches, white in the centre, itching and burning. They disappear after a few days, and sometimes appear with, sometimes without, febrile motions. A peculiarity of the eruption is to disappear in the warmth, and to reappear in the cold. (Treatment, page 101.)

DIAGNOSIS OF SMALL-POX.

The disease sets in with fever. It is mild in the commencement, but increases until the fourth day, when the eruption makes its appearance. The small-pox fever is always accompanied by the following symptoms, which are characteristic of this and no other fever: nausea, vomiting, putrid odor from the mouth, badly smelling urine, bleeding from the nose, headache. The eruption first appears on the face, next day on the hands, and the day after on the feet and the rest of the body. When first appearing, the eruption has the shape of small, red points, which increase every hour in size and elevation. They may be distinguished from the eruption of measles by little granules which exist in every point, even on the first day. Three or four days after the appearance of the first pustules, new pustules break out, which suppurate while the former dry up. The pustule is small at first, depressed in the centre, and filled with a watery fluid, which changes to a yellowish pus, in proportion as the pustule grows and becomes more elevated. A perfectly formed pock has the shape of a split pea.

The suppurative stage lasts three, four, and in many cases eight days altogether. After the lapse of this period the scabs loosen, leaving red spots, and in many cases cicatrices.

The treatment has been detailed, page 102. During the treatment of small-pox it is of the utmost importance that the patient should constantly breathe cool and fresh air. (Treatment, page 102.)

DIAGNOSIS OF VARIOLOID.

This is a variety of genuine small-pox, from which it is distinguished by the fever being generally much lighter and the suppurative fever being in most cases entirely absent. The pustules are small and either filled with lymph or sometimes empty; the scabs leave only red spots but no cicatrices. (Treatment, page 105.)

DIAGNOSIS OF VARICELLA OR CHICKEN-POX.

The difference between chicken-pox and genuine small-pox consists in the shorter duration of the stages of the diseases. Genuine small pox completes its course within nine or twelve days, whereas varicella completes it in three or four. The pustules break out twenty-four hours after the fever has made its appearance, which is sometimes very slight, but sometimes also very violent and increases to delirium. (Treatment, • page 104.)

DIAGNOSIS OF JAUNDICE.

This disease has its name from the yellow color of the skin which is first seen in the white part of the eye, and then all over the skin, varying in degree from pale to blackish yellow. (See page 105, treatment and particular symptoms.)

DIAGNOSIS OF ERYSIPelas.

Erysipelas is a shining redness of the skin, disappearing under the pressure of the finger ; it is apt to wander from one place to another. The eruption is generally preceded and accompanied by fever ; this is sometimes violent, and commences several days previous to the appearance of the redness. (Treatment, page 95.)

DIAGNOSIS OF THE ITCH.

This disease is characterised by small pustules surrounded with a reddish areola and containing a transparent watery fluid. The pustules appear first between the fingers, which is characteristic of this and no other cutaneous disease. From between the fingers they may spread over the whole body, except the face. The itching of those pustules is well known. (Treatment, see page 102.)

DIAGNOSIS OF INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.

This inflammation is recognised by a burning pain in the region of the bladder, the external

parts being swollen, hot, tense, and painful to the touch ; the urine is red and hot, the emission of the urine being either difficult or impossible ; there is fever, and sometimes hiccough, vomiting. (Treatment, page 67.)

DIAGNOSIS OF AN INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

This inflammation is recognised by a stitching, pressing pain in the region of the kidneys, with shootings from that region to the bladder, difficulty to urinate ; the urine is red and hot ; sometimes the whole lower limb of the affected side is spasmodically affected, numb ; vomiting, colic, tenesmus ; the pain is increased by standing, walking or lying on the back. The simultaneous inflammation of both kidneys is a rare event. (Treatment, page 67.)

DIAGNOSIS OF AN INFLAMMATION OF THE SPLEEN.

This inflammation is recognised by pressing and stitching pains in the region of the spleen, which appears bloated and is painful to pressure. A violent inflammation of the spleen is accompanied with vomiting of blood. (Treatment, p. 67.)

DIAGNOSIS OF AN INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.

- This disease is recognised by violent, stitch-

ing pains in the inflamed part, which are permanent ; the abdomen is bloated, hot, painful to the touch ; obstinate constipation, violent thirst ; small and contracted, thready pulse. (Treatment, page 66.)

DIAGNOSIS OF AN INFLAMMATION OF THE WOMB.

The lower part of the abdomen is tense, tume-fied and painful to the touch ; there is heat and pain in the vagina ; painful urination, which is sometimes impossible ; tenesmus and constipa-tion ; in violent cases there is hiccough, vomiting. (Treatment, page 134.)

DIAGNOSIS OF AN INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER.

This inflammation may either affect the outer or convex side of the liver, or the inner, concave surface and the substance of the organ. The former inflammation is distinguished by a burning and stitching pain in the right side, increased by in-spiration and shooting to the sternum and the right shoulder-blade, and sometimes extending as far as the right lower limb ; it is impossible to lie on the right side.

The latter inflammation is distinguished by a deep-seated, painful pressure, yellow color of the eyes, face, sometimes amounting to complete jaundice ; bitter taste, saffron-colored urine, vo-

miting, hiccough. The pain is increased by lying on the left side, but alleviated by lying on the right. These symptoms are accompanied with inflammatory fever. (Treatment, page 67.)

DIAGNOSIS OF AN INFLAMMATION OF THE HEART.

This disease is characterised by great anguish, fever, a quick but soft, small, unequal, remittent pulse ; fits of fainting, coldness of the extremities, painful pressure in the region of the heart. An inflammation of the heart may be distinguished from an inflammation of the lungs by the fact, that the former is without cough and that it requires a horizontal position which is insupportable in pulmonary inflammation. (Treatment, page 66.)

DIAGNOSIS OF AN INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS.

This inflammation is recognised by stitches or pain in one part of the chest, increased by inspiration, and hindering deep breathing, oppression of the chest, and cough, which is excited by deep breathing, or, in violent cases, by mere speaking. The cough may be either dry or moist. A drycough indicates either an inflammation of the sac in which the lungs are enclosed, or else a very a very high degree of inflammation of the substance of the lungs itself. The expectoration is either serous or mucous, or in the highest degrees of the dis-

ease, pure blood may be expectorated. All the signs of inflammatory fever are generally present, although the pulse may sometimes be small and soft, on account of the blood not being permitted to circulate freely through the lungs, and thence through the system generally. (Treatment, p. 66.)

DIAGNOSIS OF AN INFLAMMATION OF THE PLEURA, OR PLEURISY.

This is an inflammation of the sac in which the lungs are enclosed, and is generally accompanied with inflammation of the adjoining parts of the lungs and the costal muscles. It is recognised by painful stitches in the side when moving or drawing breath. (Treatment, p. 66.)

There is a kind of false pleurisy, which is not accompanied with inflammatory symptoms. The specific for that sort of pleurisy is *Arnica*. (See my treatise on *Arnica*.)

DIAGNOSIS OF AN INFLAMMATION OF THE BRONCHIA OR AIR-TUBES.

This inflammation is marked by a constant and violent irritation, tickling cough, and hoarse voice. For the treatment, see the chapters on Catarrh and Cough, pages 74 and 83.

To the remedies which have been mentioned on page 74, may be added *Hepar Sulphuris*, for moist cough with rattling of mucus in the chest, or violent dry evening or night cough; fits of dry, hoarse cough, with anxiety and strangulation;

occasional fits of suffocative cough ; cough, with hoarse, anxious and wheezing breathing, and danger of suffocation in the recumbent posture.

DIAGNOSIS OF AN INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN.

This inflammation may either be purely inflammatory, or nervous, or it may have its origin in gastric difficulties, or may have been caused by worms, retrocession of an eruption, sudden arrest of the secretion of milk in lying-in women, etc.

A purely inflammatory state of the brain is recognised either by a violent pain in the head, or by a mere pressing, dull sensation ; delirium, which is either stupid or raging ; sopor ; redness of the eyes, congested face, violent pulsation of the arteries on the sides of the neck, distension of the veins of the head and throat, heat of the head and forehead, strong and frequent pulse, hot skin, red urine. Give *Belladonna* in water every hour. (See page 66.)

In nervous inflammation of the brain there are no inflammatory symptoms, but the patient is furious, the pulse febrile but small. Give *Hyoscyamus*.

Delirium Tremens comes under this class of inflammation of the brain. (Treatment, see p. 60.)

Whenever an inflammation of the brain occurs, a physician should be sent for immediately.

DIAGNOSIS OF HOOPING-COUGH.

This cough has several stages to go through. In the first stage the cough is similar to a catarrhal cough, and is accompanied with febrile motions.

In the second stage there is no fever, but merely the spasmodic affection of the lungs. This stage lasts for several weeks, the paroxysms of cough continuing with intermissions and increasing weakness.

This cough may become fatal, inasmuch as it may terminate in atrophy and phthisis.

The treatment of this affection is detailed, p. 78. The medicine ought to be given directly after a paroxysm; if the paroxysms take place at some interval from one another, the medicine may be repeated between the paroxysms, except *Drosera*.

DIAGNOSIS OF CROUP.

This is a peculiar inflammation of the mucous membrane of the Larynx, which, when permitted to run through its natural course, terminates in the formation of a false membrane by which the trachea and larynx are straightened and even mechanically closed up.

The inflammation is accompanied by violent fever, and is marked by hoarseness, short and difficult breathing, the inspirations having a wheezing or whizzing sound, and by a hoarse, whistling,

crowning or barking cough. When the oppression of the chest increases, the child makes attempts to extend the throat upwards.

Croup may be confounded with the asthma Millari. These two diseases are distinguished by the following symptoms : asthma sets in all of a sudden, croup is always preceded by catarrhal symptoms. The paroxysms of the asthma are periodical ; the symptoms of croup are always present. In the asthma the urine is pale ; in croup it is red and inflammatory.

There are several varieties of croup, which it may be interesting to mention.

1. Simple inflammatory croup, which is cured by *Aconite*.
2. Catarrhal croup, which is cured by *Spongia* and *Hepar*, and in exceptional cases by *Chamomilla*, *Sambucus*, etc.
3. Spasmodic croup, which is cured by *Hyoscyamus*, *Camphor*, *Belladonna*, etc.
4. The true membranous croup, which is cured by *Caustic Ammonia*, *Bromine*, and the *Bichromate of Potash*, either of which remedies may be used in alternation with *Aconite*, if there be inflammatory symptoms. To the layman I recommend to use the bichromate of potash in preference to the bromine and caustic ammonia.

According to Drs. Bretonneau and Ware, the true membranous croup may be recognised in

the following manner : if the throat be examined almost at the commencement of the disease, and while the little patient is yet playing about the room without any apparently threatening symptoms, false membranes will be found, most frequently, and sometimes only upon the tonsils, sometimes on the palate, uvula and pharynx. These false membranes are not seen in any of the other varieties of croup.

WOUNDS, BRUISES, CONTUSIONS, SPRAINS.

It should not be forgotten that Arnica is the great homœopathic specific in all those accidents, as may be seen from my treatise on Arnica, which every one ought to possess. There is no remedy now known which has such wonderful curative properties in wounds, bruises, contusions, etc., as *Arnica*.

The following remedies are likewise used for similar affections :—

RHUS TOXICODENDRON, when the ligaments or tendons of muscles have become strained.

CONIUM, for indurations of the cellular tissue and of the glands, when caused by contusions, bruises, etc.

SYMPHYTUM, for contusion of the bones.

CALENDULA OFFICINALIS, for bloody and serous infiltrations of the cellular tissue in open wounds and ulcers.

RUTA, for mechanical injuries and rheumatic paralysis of the ankle and wrist-joints.

FERRUM MURIATICUM, for rheumatic paralysis of the shoulder-joints.

LEDUM PALUSTRE, for rheumatic paralysis of the hip-joints.

All these remedies ought to be used both internally and externally ; internally, 10 or 12 pellets dissolved in half a tumbler full of water, one table or tea-spoonful every hour ; externally, as a wash, 5 or 6 drops of the tincture in a wine-glass full of water, washing the parts once every hour.

BURNS.

The best specific for burns, which enjoys the highest recommendation of the first homœopathic practitioners of Germany, is *Urtica Urens*. It ought to be used internally, 10 or 12 pellets in half a tumbler full of water, one table spoonful every hour, and at the same time externally, 40 drops of the tincture in half a tumbler full of water, by applying linen dipped in this solution to the burn, and wetting the linen when it is about to become dry. *Urtica urens* cures burns as certainly as Arnica cures bruises.

EXPLANATION
OF
THE TECHNICAL TERMS
WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE USE OF
IN THIS VOLUME.

Amaurosis: paralytic affection of the optic nerve.

Angor nocturnus: fit of nightly anguish.

Aphthæ: thrush, little ulcers in the mouths of infants.

Arthritis: gout.

Cardialgia: cramp of the stomach.

Chlorosis: green-sickness, an affection peculiar to young females.

Cornea: the transparent horny substance in front of the iris.

Delirium Tremens: a sort of nervous inflammation of the brain.

Desquamation: the scaling off of the outermost covering of the skin.

Diagnosis: the art to recognise a disease by its phenomena.

Epidermis: the outermost covering of the skin.

Galactorrhœa: incessant flow of milk.

Hæmoptysis: bloody cough.

Hæmorrhage: violent flow of blood.

Hæmorrhoids: piles.

Hepatic spots: yellow spots on the shoulders, breast, in the side, etc.

Leucorrhœa: whites.

Lochia: that which is discharged from the womb for some time after delivery.

Menstruation: flow of the monthly period.

Menses: the monthly period.

Otalgia: earache.

Panaritium: whitlow.

Pleuritis: inflammation of the pleura, pleurisy.

Prolapsus ani: falling of the rectum.

Prosopalgia: faceache, tic douloureux.

Sopor: constant drowsiness.

Stomatitide: decay of the mouth.

Varicella: chicken-pox.

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